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Edited by FREDERICK HOWARD WINES

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THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The editor of the INTERNATIONAL RECORD has received from his Excellency, M. Galkine-Wraskoy, the Russian member of the International Prison Commission (of which he is also the president), a printed communication, of which the following is a translation :

INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION,

St. Petersburg, $\frac{\text{Oct. } 28}{\text{Nov. } 9}$, 1886.

Honored Sir:—You are aware that, by a unanimous vote of the Congress at Rome, in November 1885, (to which the government of His Imperial Majesty has given its assent), the next International Prison Congress will take place in 1890, at St. Petersburg.

On the 25th of last September the members of the International Prison Commission, to whom the duty of making the preliminary arrangements for these Congresses is permanently intrusted, held a meeting at Berne, together with some of the official delegates who attended the last Congress. As president of the Commission, and as president of the local committee to prepare for the next Congress, in Russia, I had had the honor to call them together.

The object of the Conference was: to elaborate a programme of questions for discussion in 1890; to provide for the study of the questions agreed upon; and to exchange opinions as to the proper methods of imparting to the Congress the highest *éclat*, for the benefit of the local committee.

But another and a more pressing matter demanded the first attention of the Conference, namely: the amendments proposed, toward the close of the Rome Congress, to the constitution of the International Prison Commission, adopted November 6, 1880. In order to perpetuate and develop to the fullest extent the usefulness of the organization, it was essential to agree upon such modifications as would insure to the Congress the largest possible guaranties and facilities for its complete success.*

Thanks to the cordial good feeling and frank sympathy existing between the members of the Commission, without any change in the spirit of the organization, it was found to be unnecessary to do more than to determine how and how far it was possible to satisfy those who might desire to give a conditional adhesion to this movement, in a form acceptable to each of them.

What the Conference desired was: to define, with scrupulous care and superabundant perspicuity, the character of the work of the Congress—a work both theoretical and practical,—and also the precise scope and functions of the International Prison Commission.

The *exposé* explanatory of the circumstances and motives which led to a re-examination of the constitution was unanimously and cordially approved. With equal unanimity the conference adopted the *supplemental act of interpretation* now appended to the constitution, which continues to be a sort of charter, the fundamental law both of the Congress and of the Commission.

A like accord of opinion revealed itself with reference to the programme of topics for the next Congress. The final form of these questions, as well as the nomination and subsequent appointment of reporters on them, will be the subject of correspondence, the result of which I shall take pains to communicate to you. But I am constrained to note this unanimity of views (which was equally apparent in the exchange of ideas as to the organization of the coming Congress), because it is so helpful to the work and imparts to it a new impulse.

My purpose, in this letter, is to ask your attention to the enclosed documents,† which, we are confident, will meet the requirements and wishes to which allusion has been made.

The very favorable dispositions manifested by various nations toward a work so eminently scientific and humane in its nature may now, without any possible objection, produce their full effect. For it is not simply a question of participation, by citizens of their several countries, in the debates of the Congress. It is a question of the appointment of official delegates to the International Commission. Such appointments can now be made, in principle, as they might in fact have been made before, in the easiest way, without prejudice to the freedom of any delegate, still less to the sentiments or usages peculiar to any nation. The presence of an official delegate and his participation in the work of the International Commission would seem no longer to require any personal reservation on his part, in as much as, in virtue of the construction now formally given to the constitution, such reserve is expressly accorded to every member. On the other hand, by this interpretation the value of the work of the Commission is augmented. For it is its precise function to follow and to regulate the development of the Congress. It is only by means of the Commission, acting through the medium of individuals officially connected with their respective governments, that any systematic interchange of the results of scientific investigation and of practical experience can be effected, to whatever extent may be convenient and agreeable for the governments which unite to form it.

It is, therefore, with real satisfaction that I bring these facts and documents to your personal notice. I earnestly hope that they will induce you to make an effort to secure the appointment, by the government of your country, of delegates to the International Prison Commission.

The government of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has undertaken to express to the governments of the world its desire to have them take part in the Congress of St. Petersburg. The facts and documents which I communicate to you will, without doubt, receive the endorsement of official communication through diplomatic channels. I add that the interest felt by the Imperial Government in the success of the work which it has been requested to undertake, can only serve to give increased value to our personal efforts. I do not doubt that the government of your country, whose generous sentiments and dispositions are manifested on all suitable occasions, will graciously respond to the wishes of the Imperial Government.

But it is to you, Sir, that I now address myself, in order to solicit your personal interest and intervention in this matter.

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* The allusion here is to the failure of some governments, for reasons of state policy, to participate officially in the work of the Congress.

† Namely: (1) The Proceedings of the International Prison Commission, September, 1886; and (2) the Constitution of the Commission, adopted at Paris, in 1880, together with the "Act of Interpretation," adopted at Berne.

We had the pleasure of extending a cordial welcome to M. Herbette, who was good enough to take an active part in the Conference at Berne, notwithstanding the fact that his government had not given its adhesion to every clause of the constitution of November 6, 1880, as it construed their meaning, in spite of the liberal interpretation given to them in their practical application. We congratulate ourselves upon the strong probability that, at an early day, the Chief of the Prison Administration of France will be added to the list of official members of the International Commission. We do not doubt that similar action, which we so ardently desire, will be taken by your country ; and we should be delighted to be indebted to you for it.

Permit me, in the name of my colleagues of the Conference, and in my own name, to urge upon you your compliance with this request, and the fulfilment by you of our confident expectation of your assistance.

Thanking you most cordially, in advance, for your services, we beg that you will accept the expression of our warmest sympathy and our highest regard.

The President of the International Prison Commission,
GALKINE-WRASKOY.

The meaning of this letter is apparent, without comment. But it will be better understood, perhaps, if it is known that, although the International Prison Congress originated in this country, and was brought into being through the personal efforts of the American Commissioner to the governments of Europe, appointed for that express purpose, and Dr. E. C. Wines was the first president of the International Prison Commission, when it was as yet an unofficial body ; nevertheless, the government of the United States has not given to the present organization its formal and official adhesion. The Swedish government solicited it. The Italian government renewed the request. The Russian government now goes out of its way to beg the intervention of private citizens with the American Congress and the Department of State, to secure favorable action on the invitation to appoint an American member of the International Commission. Such an appointment commits the government to nothing. It does not necessarily involve any expense. It strikes us purely as an act of national pride and international courtesy, in aid of a great movement for the amelioration of human suffering and the suppression of crime throughout the world. Why the government should hesitate we do not know.

We certainly can not do otherwise than regard it as a duty which we owe to the memory of Dr. Wines and to the cause for which he made such great sacrifices, to do whatever may be in our power to bring this matter to the favorable attention of the Federal authorities. In the effort to accomplish this purpose, we invoke the support and coöperation of every friend of Dr. Wines and of the International Congress.

Baron von Holtzendorff has suggested, in view of the fact that the date fixed for the Fourth International Congress coincides with the centennial anniversary of the death of John Howard, that a commemorative medal shall be provided for distribution, on that occasion, to persons in various countries who have rendered distinguished services to the cause of which his name is the symbol, either as writers or as officers of prisons and reformatories, one third of the medals struck to be given to Russians, the other two thirds to citizens of other nationalities.

The International Prison Commission will begin, in January, the publication of a Bulletin, to appear quarterly, under the direction of an editorial committee, consisting of M. Galkine-Wraskoy, of Russia ; Dr. Guillaume, of Switzerland; and two persons to be named by the president, of whom M. Beltrani-Scalia will doubtless be one.

The officers-elect of the Commission are : M. Galkine-Wraskoy, president ; M. Herbette, vice-president ; M. de Jagemann, treasurer ; and Dr. Guillaume, secretary. MM. Beltrani and von Holtzendorff were elected honorary presidents, by acclamation.

Each of the delegates to St. Petersburg will be expected to present a report upon the progress and development of the prison system in the country represented by it, from the date of the Rome Congress to the close of the year 1889 ; also a catalogue *raisonnée*, in detail, of all publications on the prison question which may have issued from the press, in said country, since the Congress at Rome.

The question of an International Prison Exhibition was referred to the local committee.

The *Rivista di Discipline Carcerarie* offers a prize of 2,000 francs for the best memoir, on some penitentiary topic, prepared for the Congress of St. Petersburg, to be assigned to the successful author by a jury to be appointed for that purpose. The Commission suggests that similar prizes be offered by societies in various lands. Would it not be a graceful thing for the National Prison Association of the United States to offer a prize of five hundred dollars for the best essay, by any European author, on "Conditional Liberation and the Indeterminate Sentence"? Some wealthy friend of the cause might place this sum at the disposition of the directors of the Association, to be devoted to the use indicated, and associate his name with the work.

We defer the publication of the constitution of the Commission, with the protocol appended to it, also the list of questions proposed for the next Congress, until some future occasion.

THE NEW YORK SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New York, held at Jamestown, August 17th–19th, issue from the press in December. We have examined them with interest.

Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy, made some admirable practical suggestions as to the sanitation of almshouses. Damp cellars may be remedied by "an intercepting external drain outside of the building, completely around the foundations, and sunk sufficiently below the walls to drain away all the surface and soil water which formerly passed through them into the cellar. This should be a stone drain, or tile. Absolute dryness of the cellar bottom is to be secured by cementing the entire surface, properly underlaying the cement with a good foundation." He objects to the use of dormitories as day-rooms. The presence of filthy patients, who are imbeciles or paralytics, among the other inmates, is also an evil ; a separate structure should be built for them. Another indispensable requirement is a hospital ward, particularly for contagious and infectious diseases. It is unsanitary to have the laundry and kitchen in a basement : "the walls of many a cellar kitchen are stricken with the same leprosy for the cure of which Moses directed that the stones should be taken down and cast into a pit without the city." The waste of the house should be utilized by converting it into compost. The drinking-water of almshouses should never be taken from wells on or adjacent to the grounds, but from springs, by water-courses which lie above the level of human habitations. Inmates should be bathed, as a rule, not less frequently than twice every week, in hot water, with soap, and clean water supplied for every bather. In addition to the usual precautions as to ventilation, care should be taken to remove from living and sleeping apartments every possible source of atmospheric contamination, from within or without. As to food, a distinction should be made between the diet of those who have teeth and those who have not ; the former require solid food, and the latter need soft ; separate

tables should be set for them. At least three grades of clothing should be provided. Heating by steam or hot water is better than by a furnace : "the common furnace in a damp cellar is probably the most ingenious contrivance for supplying a house with foul air yet devised." "Whatever method of heating and ventilation is adopted, the important fact must be borne in mind that the physical condition of the inmates of almshouses demands a uniformly high temperature "—above rather than below 72° F. "Hot impure air is less dangerous to health than cold pure air." Tight board fences around airing-courts for the insane, on county farms, are, in his opinion, an abomination.

Another most important paper read was that by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, on the support of dependent children by the city of New York. The experience of that city is so instructive for other cities, that we make no apology for quoting a few passages from her address :

In 1875, what is commonly known as "The Children's Law," Chapter 173, Laws 1875, was passed, by which it was forbidden to send able-bodied, intelligent children, between the ages of three and sixteen years, to a poorhouse or almshouse, and the various magistrates, superintendents, or overseers of the poor, or other authorities, were empowered to provide for such children "in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions," and the boards of supervisors were required to take such action as was necessary to carry out the law. The following clause was also added : "In placing any such child in any such institution, it shall be the duty of the officer, justice, or person placing it there, to commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable, or other reformatory institution that is governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, so far as practicable." The latter clause was omitted in the law as amended by Chapter 266, laws of 1876, but re-enacted by Chapter 404 of the laws of 1878, when the age above which no child could be sent to or kept in a poorhouse was also changed from three to two years. The law was again amended by Chapter 240 of the laws of 1879, and by Chapter 438 of the laws of 1884, but the "religious clause" remains substantially the same.

The wisdom of this law, so far as its principal object is considered, (that is, the entire separation of dependent children from pauper associations, and their removal from corrupting and degrading influences), cannot be questioned. It was an immense step in advance, and is a law that our State is justly proud to have enacted, and one which has served as an example to other states and countries. But in operation it has had its drawbacks, which ought to be remedied. Under this law and its various amendments, the magistrates of New York City "commit" children to the various private institutions of the city, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriates, for the support of children so committed, a weekly per capita sum of $2. Since its passage, and apparently as a consequence of its provisions, not only has the number of dependent children increased in a ratio out of proportion to the increase of population, but the sectarian institutions in the city have likewise increased to a remarkable degree.

There were in 1875, 8,044 children on Randall's Island, and in private institutions, who cost the city $760,237 in that year. The new law went into operation January 1, 1876. In 1884 there were on Randall's Island 740 children, all diseased, crippled, or mentally defective, costing $70,171 ; and in private institutions 13,024, costing the city $1,366,206, paid from general taxation and the Excise Fund, or a total of 13,764 children at a cost of $1,436,377.

Apart from all consideration for the immediate pecuniary interest of the tax-payers of the city, it is well to consider the effect of the present system upon the children who are thus supported, upon their parents, and upon the condition of society in the future. In regard to the children, it may be said to be an acknowledged fact, that a large institution, any one that collects under its roof more than one hundred children, tends to produce upon its inmates, after the lapse of a certain time, effects that are not desirable for those who ought eventually to become independent, self-reliant members of society.

After the effect upon the children, must be considered the influence on their parents of being deprived of the care and responsibility of their children. One of the strongest motives to self-control, to exertion, and indeed to all the virtues, is removed when parents are relieved of all care of their children during their tender years ; the sources of the greatest happiness of the average human being are destroyed, and the tie between parents and children can never become what it would otherwise be. In fact the very foundation of the safety of the state is struck at by destroying the home, which is not only the nursery of all happy and innocent pleasures, but the school of all desirable and worthy qualities, especially in the parents.

To persons who believe it to be a matter of vital importance to the human race that their own faith should be extended, the provision of the law that children, whose board is to be paid from the public funds, shall, when practicable, be committed to institutions governed by the same religious faith as their parents, supplied the means to carry out the dearest wish of their hearts. They had only to receive the children in order to obtain, not only a sufficient sum for their support, but also sufficient, with some charitable assistance and much economy, to erect all the necessary buildings. Here we have two causes on the part of the managers for the great increase in the number of dependent children. There is no economical reason for refusing children, while there is the strongest religious motive for seeking new inmates, not only in New York itself, but even beyond its limits. And there are two kindred motives at work upon parents to induce them to give up their children : They are relieved of their support, and by the same means their children are benefited both for time and eternity.

What Mrs. Lowell advises is the creation of a new officer of the city government, "who shall have sole authority over all children who are supported by the public, and the sole control of admissions to, and removals from, such institutions as now receive children under commitment by the magistrates." He should be "charged with the duty of protecting the children on the one hand and the city treasury on the other."

It seems to me dangerous to place dependent children in any way under the charge of officers who have the care of either paupers or criminals. We speak of these as "dependent children," but, as a fact, all children are dependent, either on their parents, their relatives, or the public. The state of dependence is a natural one for them, and if, through no fault of their own, some children are so unfortunate as to have no natural protectors, and the community has to supply their place, these "children of the state" are not paupers ; technically they may be so, but in reality they are no more paupers than any child, or your children, and it is an injustice and a cruelty, and a grave error as well (from the point of view of the public good) to expose them to that reproach, or to the danger of becoming paupers, to which they are liable, if we call them so, and place them under the same officers who have charge of paupers.

In my opinion every county should have a special officer to take charge of the children who become dependent on the public, and with him should rest the duty of so dealing with them that they may gradually, but surely, be cut off from the influences which tend towards pauperism, and be absorbed into the bulk of the population, with no memory even, if it can be avoided, of any thing suggestive of either pauperism or crime.

The children should not be housed in a public institution, which serves as an advertisement that the county will care for children whose parents neglect to provide for them, but should be boarded out in families, placed in private institutions, or put in permanent homes. The officer having care of these children should, of course, periodically examine into the circumstances of their parents, and decide whether the latter are fit to have them returned to them, and if not, he should have authority to dispose of the children for their own good. He should also have power to draw up rules for private institutions receiving children to board at the public expense, and should see that they are carried out, or withdraw the children.

The subject of prevention of pauperism was discussed by Superintendents George E. McGonegal and J. E. Hoyt. On the point touched by Mrs. Lowell, the latter said :

There should be no sectarian institutions in the State supported by the public. The laws of 1878 and 1884, making it obligatory to commit children to institutions which are controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the child, should be repealed. They have more than doubled the number of children to be supported by our county.

Mr. McGonegal was tolerably explicit and emphatic in his declaration as to the shipment of foreign paupers to America :

From the statements made to me by many foreigners who have been sent to this country free of expense to themselves, all agreeing as to the methods adopted and the inducements held out for them to emigrate to this country, I am thoroughly satisfied that different nations of Europe have availed themselves of this opportunity to the fullest extent, and that thousands upon thousands of the inhabitants of Europe, who have been or were likely to become a burden upon their friends or the public, have been furnished free transportation to this country within the last ten years. This has been done—especially by the British government—in a very shrewd, systematic manner. It has been thoroughly advertised throughout Ireland that the government would furnish free transportation to America to all who were unable to provide for themselves and families at home, and agents were sent around to take the names of those who were willing to go. They were not only given free transportatation across the Atlantic, but were furnished with money on this side, by agents of the British government, to enable them to scatter in different localities, and thereby prevent their being returned as paupers by the authorities at the port where they landed. This business has been carried on to an enormous extent, but as these emigrants have been scattered over the country in all directions, our people have not given the matter much attention, and very little if any thing has been done by our government to check it. The seeds of pauperism and vice thus imported from Europe and sown broadcast over the United States will in time produce an abundant harvest. It is already apparent in the large

number of foreign-born inmates of our almshouses, insane asylums, and prisons.

Dr. P. M. Wise, of Willard Asylum for the Insane, argued in favor of State care for this class. He said :

There is no more positive duty incumbent on a county officer of the poor than that, in the disposition of insane persons, where any doubt exists as to curability, he should give the patients the benefit of the doubt, and send them to a State asylum as early as practicable ; and a doubt may properly be held in every case that comes under notice for the first time. Where counties have made separate provision for their insane, the inclination to commit all the indigent insane to them is too often fostered, as the history of several of such institutions has shown.

And again :

Up to the present time there have been fifteen counties exempted from the provisions of the Willard Law, and it should not be forgotten that this means not exemption from Willard Asylum only, but from all State provision for the chronic insane. The State Board of Charities have acted with great discretion in granting exemptions, and have always protested against further county provision. Furthermore they have acted favorably in those instances only where they had been convinced that the county had separate structures of sufficient capacity, and with proper facilities for a fixed number of the insane. They have prescribed certain rules and regulations meant to govern the organization of the service and the administration of the county asylums. They have directed that such regulations as related to diet, classification, clothing, amusements, and occupation of the insane, the special diet for the sick, the means of restraint, by whom and when to be employed, how long continued, etc., the duties of attendants, and their number, and the sanitary condition of the asylum grounds, should conform to the regulations in force at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, or the Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid. If these conditions enjoined by the State Board were met in the county asylums, there could be no cause for complaint ; but have they been ? In reviewing the various reports of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, I find that they have been carried out in hardly an instance, and on several occasions the Commissioner has found the condition and treatment of some of the insane in the county asylums nearly as deplorable as the almshouse treatment of twenty years ago. In a reference to the application of the rules of the State Board for the county asylums, the Commissioner states : "They have not been strictly conformed to in most of the asylums, but more lax methods have been adopted, greatly to the detriment of the service and the general management."

On the other hand, nearly all who discussed Dr. Wise's paper, favored the county asylums ; but this does not prove that they were right and that he was wrong.

We have not space left for comment on Mr. Mills' interesting article on "Employment of the Dependent and Indigent Classes."

The next annual convention is to be held at Babylon, Suffolk County, on the third Tuesday of August, 1887. At the suggestion of Mr. James O. Fanning, a committee of five was appointed by the president to report, at that time, a plan for the organization of a State Association of Superintendents of the Poor.

COUNTY AGENTS OF MICHIGAN.

All that we know about the late Convention of the Association of County Agents of Michigan, at Battle Creek, is contained in a telegram clipped from a Chicago daily, as follows :

The meeting of the Michigan Board of Correction and Charities and Association of County Agents closed this evening (December 2d). Much interest has been manifested in the papers and discussions. Albert Miller, agent for Saginaw County, presented the first paper : "Care of Incorrigible Children before becoming Criminals." He thought such children ought to be reared by the State, as in France. Miss Margarett Scott, superintendent of the Industrial Home for Girls, read a paper on "The Relation of County Agents to the Industrial Home for Girls." A paper, "Our Jails and Prisons as they should be," was read by Rev. Rowland Connor, of East Saginaw. A paper on "Charity" followed, written by Bishop John Vertin, of Marquette. Dr. W. Falley, of Hillsdale, read a paper : "Is it desirable, all things considered, to encourage the Transportation of Pauper Children from Eastern Cities into the State ?" Commissioner L. L. Barbour, of Detroit, presented a paper on "Tramps." "The Work of the Chaplain" was presented by Rev. H. O. Parker, chaplain of the State House of Correction. This evening Bishop G. D. Gillespie presented a paper, "Does Michigan Need an Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Idiotic ?" He thought by all means it did. Harriet V. Brooks, of East Saginaw, read the last paper on "Industrial Training for Girls." The convention closed with brief statements from representatives of State institutions and members of the legislature.

CHILDREN'S HOMES IN OHIO.

We have received the printed minutes of the Fifth Annual Convention of Trustees and Superintendents of Children's Homes in Ohio, held at Cincinnati, September 14th and 15th. Mr. George Caswell, superintendent of the Montgomery County Home, at Dayton, read on "Home Industries," and was followed by Mrs. Frances E. Murray, assistant matron of the Franklin County Home, at Columbus, on the same subject. Mr. Albert S. White, superintendent of the home just named, read on "Education and Training," advocating the methods of the kindergarten, followed by Mrs. E. S. Bricknell, matron of the Meigs County Home, at McConnellsville, on "Training." Mrs. A. S. White read on "Placing in Homes." Other addresses was made by Mr. Murray Shipley, Mr. H. Thane Miller, and Dr. A. G. Byres. Mr. James Turner, of Dayton, president of the convention, presented two drafts of bills, to be introduced in the General Assembly, amending the Revised Statutes relating to children. Some other legislation was suggested for future consideration by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff. Nearly fifty delegates were in attendance. Appended to the proceedings is a directory of institutions for children in Ohio—29 under county control, 2 under municipal control, 6 under State control, and 32 under private control ; in all, 69. The counties which have homes of their own are : Adams, Athens, Belmont, Clark, Clinton, Defiance, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Guernsey, Haron, Lawrence, Licking, Meigs, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, Preble, Richland, Scioto, Tuscarawas, Union, Warren, Washington, and Wayne. Columbiana and Stark counties have united in a district home.

Evidently this convention is training recruits for the National Conference of Charities, and subscribers for the RECORD.

QUERY : Why did not some one present at this meeting send us an account of it, at the time ? It would have been of greater interest, had it been published as an item of current news, instead of making our readers wait for the published pamphlet. Dear friends, let us hear from you promptly whenever any thing occurs which deserves to be mentioned in our columns.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Mr. Dooley, of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of California, writes, concerning the "Pacific Coast Conference of Charities," held in Union Square Hall, 421 Post Street, San Francisco, December 7th to 10th inclusive :

This Conference will, I feel sure, prove a great success. We have the confidence and active coöperation of the best people on the coast, and a list already (December 2d) of 170 officially appointed delegates, representing 53 organizations, from Washington Territory to San Diego. It is a surprise to us all.

The printed programme announced thirty papers to be read by their authors. At the time at which we go to press, no report of the proceedings has been received, but we hope to furnish one in our next issue.

To test the ventilation of a room, send up small toy balloons, which will settle in corners where the ventilation is imperfect, from which they can not be driven out by any possible regular ventilation.

Sanitation is becoming fashionable ; and, if we may believe some of its votaries, it is a very simple matter to prolong the average lifetime to the Scriptural "threescore years and ten." All that is necessary, is that everything shall be clean, and every person virtuous.—DR. J. S. BILLINGS.

The Humane Society of Washington has voted a gold medal to Capt. David Knode, a boatman on the Chespeake and Ohio canal. The captain has followed the towpath for nineteen years continuously, and during that time has worn out four boats, but has driven the same team of four mules from the day he went into business until now. Three of the animals are now twenty-four years old and one is twenty-seven. They have never missed a trip and never been sick or lame. The team seems good for ten years longer, and the Humane Society thinks the captain entitled to the medal.

OUR BOOK-TABLE.

The Second and Third Annual Reports of the National Prison Association of the United States. (Second Series.) Embodying the Reports of the National Prison Congress at Saratoga in 1884, *and at Detroit in* 1885. *Boston: Geo. E. Crosby & Co., Printers, 383 Washington Street.* 1886.—Pp. 439.

We can only enumerate some of the good things in this volume, and say that it may be obtained of Mr. W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the Association, 65 Bible House, New York. It contains Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon on "Christianity and the Criminal"; "Inter-State Extradition," by Mr. Goodwin Brown, of the Executive Department of the State of New York; "The Pardoning Power," by Dr. Francis Wayland; "Prison Labor," by Mr. John S. Perry; "Industrial and Art Education in Prisons," by Prof. N. A. Wells; "The Incorrigible Criminal," by Mr. Z. R. Brockway; "Women's Prisons," by Mrs. Charles F. Coffin; Dr. Wayland's "Description of a Criminal Trial in Honolulu"; "Education as a Factor in Prison Reform," by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner; "County Jails," by Eugene Smith, Esq.; "The True Theory of Reform, with Labor as a Factor," by Mr. C. H. Reeve; "Discharged Convicts," by Mr. John C. Taylor; "Moral Education in Prisons," by Charles A. Collin, Esq.; "Tramps and Drunkards," by Mr. Charles E. Felton; "The Cottage or Open System in Reformatories," by Mr. J. C. Hite; "Grades and Honors in Juvenile Reformatories," by Mr. C. A. Gower; "Centralization of Prisons," by T. B. Ll. Baker, Esq., of Gloucester, England; "United States Prisoners," by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff; "Unnecessary Imprisonment," by John P. Altgeld, Esq.; and "Prison Discipline," by Mr. Frederic Hill, of London, England.

The Policeman and the Criminal: A Paper read before the National Prison Congress, held at Atlanta, Ga., November 10, 1886, *by Wm. J. McGarigle.*—Pp. 11.

Mr. McGarigle thinks that the policeman is something more than a guardian of the peace, a "hunter for the securing of game." He "has an important part to play in the drama of criminality, and is in a position to very materially shape the destinies of vast numbers with whom he is brought into contact." Nothing less calculated to produce beneficial results could be devised, than the "system of measuring a policeman's value by the number of arrests made within a given period." The policeman's proper function is, on the contrary, to "save men, to rescue rather than to imprison and ruin them." It is of especial importance to deal gently with young boys and girls. The system known as the "give-away," in which a person is put in with criminals for the ostensible purpose of detecting crime, is reprehensible. The policeman should not regard himself as a prosecutor, and still less as a "persecutor" of discharged convicts, many of whom are "forced back into a life of crime by the pertinacious espionage of policemen." Much harm, too, results from the haste with which cases are disposed of in police courts. He would be "glad to see courts organized for the special work of trying young offenders, with ample opportunity for the investigation of each case." He favors indefinite sentences; and believes that it is impossible to secure the administrative reforms needed, "so long as every change of the municipal authorities is likely to produce a change in the head, and consequently the policy, of police systems." Mr. McGarigle's views are the more entitled to serious consideration, since he was for a time himself at the head of the police force of Chicago. He pays the following eloquent tribute to the character of the service:

> In these troublesome days, the fidelity, gallantry, and heroism of the police force have a thousand times been demonstrated beyond all dispute. As a rule, they face death constantly, fearlessly, without the reflection which supports the soldier as he faces death on the battlefield, that his widow and his children, or dependent relatives, will be cared for. The policeman confronts the raging mob; he grapples with the murderous burglar or frenzied assassin; he takes his life in his hand at all hours of the day, sustained by no other thought than that he is performing his simple duty. There are few more thankless tasks than his; few lives less varied with enjoyment; often the victim of political spite and machinations; thundered on by an incensed and often an ill-judging press; blamed far oftener than praised; exposed to scorching suns, to freezing midnight frosts, and beaten by tempests; often the victim of savage assaults, and frequently mutilated and killed—he is a hero who performs prodigies in actual deeds and in the endurance of suffering.

The Incorrigible: Who is He? and What shall be Done with Him? A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the National Prison Association, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, November 10, 1886, *by Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale Law School.*—Pp. 12.

Professor Wayland thinks that incorrigible criminals should be imprisoned for life; that a third conviction for felony should establish his status as incorrigible, so far as his relations to human society are concerned; that provision should be made for the release on parole even of life prisoners, if they give evidence of genuine and radical reform; that the right should be reserved to remand the paroled convict to prison when there is any reason to suspect that he can not longer be trusted with his liberty; that no pardon should be granted, except upon the unanimous recommendation and request of the board of prison managers; but that the executive should be authorized to direct the release of any prisoner in whose behalf it shall be made to appear that he was innocent of the crime for which he was last sentenced.

Architecture, Heating, and Ventilation of Institutions for the Blind. An Address before the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, at its Meeting in New York, July 6, 1886, *by J. F. McElroy, A.M., Supt. Michigan School for the Blind. Adrian, Mich., Times and Expositor Steam Print.* 1886.—Pp. 21.

There is nothing very novel in the views taken by Mr. McElroy, but they are clearly and well put, and it is evident that he understands his subject. He advocates planning an institution for the blind in such a way as to reduce the annoyance from piano-practice to a minimum, and deadening the floors and partitions by the use of mineral wool. He objects to associated dormitories. Traps and piping are intelligently discussed. Ventilation and heating, he thinks, should be independent of each other; and he much prefers the low-pressure single-pipe system, with a combination of direct and indirect heating. He would add to the indirect heating-flue, however, a flue for cold air, with butterfly valves in the two flues, so connected that as one is opened the other is closed. By this means the same register blows both hot and cold, and any degree of temperature may be obtained between the two limits. It is moreover impossible for pupils to close the register and interfere with the ventilation, as the movement of the lever simply determines the temperature, and not the quantity of air entering the room." He likes the electric light, and regards it as inexpensive, where an institution uses steam for heating. Kitchen sinks should preferably be of slate. Centres for heating water (by coils of brass pipe) should be so distributed as to furnish water through short pipes. He recommends hard floors, and that the inside finish should be in natural woods.

Technologic Training in Reform Schools: An Address made by William P. Letchworth, etc.; also an Exposition of the Views of Prof. John D. Runkle, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Martin B. Anderson, LL.D., President of the Rochester University.—Pp. 50.

This pamphlet, which is privately printed, is a short account of the Russian technologic system, and an argument for its introduction into the Western House of Refuge, at Rochester, New York, as a part of the training to be given to the inmates. The address was delivered in February, 1884. At the late meeting of the Conference of Charities

in St. Paul, Mr. Levi S. Fulton stated that the legislature of New York appropriated $22,500 to give the proposed system a trial; but Governor Cleveland vetoed the bill. At the next session the appropriation was renewed. Governor Hill approved it, and the name of the institution has been changed to the State Industrial School; but "the greatest change has been in the boys, the favored few, who have been permitted to pass from the old system to the new." Mr. Letchworth has also reprinted, in the same form, his paper on "Children of the State," read at St. Paul, and he now has in press a third, entitled, "The New York State System for the Care and Training of Dependent and Delinquent Children," which was contributed by him to the International Congress at Paris in 1883. Copies of these may be procured from the author, who will furnish them in small quantities gratuitously, or at a price not exceeding actual cost.

We have received advance sheets of a book now in press, entitled: "Principles and Practice of Hygiene for the School and the Home," by our friend, Dr. E. M. Hunt, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Health, which is published by Iveson, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co. It will include two chapters on the effects of stimulants and narcotics, concerning which the laws of several States demand that instruction shall be given to all pupils in our public schools.

CHILD-SAVING IN PARIS.

For the substance of the statements which follow we acknowledge our indebtedness to an address by M. L. Brueyre, Chief of the Division of *Enfants Assistés* in the province of the Seine, in France, delivered before the *Cercle de Saint-Simon*, and reproduced in the *Bulletin de la Société Générale des Prisons*.

According to French law two classes of children are entitled to public relief: *enfants assistés*, a term which has no precise equivalent in English; and children morally abandoned by their parents. Both of these are cared for by the government, through the Director of Public Charity.

Enfants Assistés.

In the first of the two classes named are included foundlings, orphans, and children abandoned by their parents, whether their mothers are known or unknown.

Foundlings, in the earlier periods even of modern history, were left upon the roadside or at the door of a church, to be cared for by some passer-by, or to perish, as it might happen. Establishments for foundlings were instituted, in the middle ages, by Charles V. and Francis I. But in 1640, a French widow, of gentle birth, named Legras, with the aid of a few charitably disposed ladies, founded the *Maison de la Couche;* which would, however, have failed to accomplish its purpose, but for the active intervention of St. Vincent de Paul, who secured for it generous donations, particularly a tract of ground in the *Faubourg St.-Antoine*, on a part of which the prison of *La Roquette* now stands. Louis XIII. gave also the Bicêtre. In 1670, Louis XIV. created the Foundling Asylum. The *tour* was not introduced into France until 1827, and it was closed in 1862: it never was much used by the people of Paris. At the present time any mother who desires to abandon her babe, in the department of the Seine, may carry it to the institution in the *rue* Denfert-Rochereau, or to the commissary of police of the quarter in which she resides. The only demand made upon her is for the child's certificate of birth, in order to assure to it its civil *status*, in after-life. The government accepts the charge of any child thus committed to it, whether legitimate or illegitimate, Parisian or provincial, French or foreign. The purpose of the law is to prevent child-murders, abortions, and the exposure of infants. The number of children abandoned by their mothers, annually, in this department, is about 3,200, which to an American must seem enormous, but the French congratulate themselves that a hundred years ago, with one-sixth of the present population, it was more than twice as great. The diminution is attributed to the fact that a mother who places her child in the hands of the government must surrender all claim to it and may thenceforth know nothing of what happens to it, except that she is entitled four times a year to inquire in person whether it is alive or dead. But for this rule and the severity with which it is enforced, the great majority of Parisian mothers would abandon their children, in order to have them reared and educated at public expense.

What does the government do for the abandoned child whom it undertakes to protect?

It provides for it a guardian, in the person of the Director of Public Charity, who acts in that capacity until the child comes of age, and he is clothed, in its behalf, with all the powers of a natural father.

It sends it to be nursed in the country, and continues to pay for the service rendered until it arrives at the age of thirteen years, by which time it usually happens that a close and lasting tie of mutual affection has been formed between the child and the family in which it is placed.

Being reared in the country, it acquires the habits of a peasant, and is absorbed into the community where it finds a home.

M. Brueyre claims, with reason, that this is the simplest, most humane, and most economical disposition that can be made of an abandoned child.

Morally Abandoned Children.

The extension of the system to infants under sixteen years of age, whose parents allow them to grow up in mendicancy, vagrancy, or prostitution, is of more recent origin, and dates no farther back than the 1st of January, 1881.

All students of the condition of destitute and neglected children in various parts of the world, have remarked the difference in the treatment accorded them by the Latin and the Germanic races. The Latins, who are Roman Catholics, are most touched in their sympathies by the spectacle of babes abandoned by their mothers; while the Germans, who are Protestants, do not concern themselves so much with the fate of foundlings, but pay great attention to children old enough to disturb the tranquillity and threaten the security of society. In England and in the United States children's homes, industrial schools, and juvenile reformatories have been highly developed. But the English and Americans generally favor institution-life for children; while the French government, since it awakened to the necessity and duty of caring for "morally abandoned" children, has, on the contrary, undertaken to apprentice them to a trade, or find homes for them in private families.

Pastor Robin, of Paris, (who is known personally to many Americans, having been in attendance at the session of the Evangelical Alliance, in New York, in 1873), read before the *Société Générale des Prisons*, in 1878, a remarkable paper on "Child-Saving in England and America." That society appointed one of its members, Senator Roussel, to draft a project of a law for the better protection of children. The discussion of the question which followed developed two schemes, of which that of M. Bonjean looked to the solution of the problem by private charity, as in England: the chief of the Division of *Enfants Assistés* proposed to throw the child as much as possible on his own resources. The elaboration of the latter was the work of M. Thulié, formerly the president of the Municipal Council of Paris; for its execution France is indebted to MM. Quentin and Peyron. The ideas of M. Thulié at first appeared to be Utopian, and were so regarded by many excellent and practical men. He proposed, instead of having recourse to refuges and houses of correction, to leave the child at liberty and trust to the influence of freedom, under proper auspices, to develop his moral nature. The first requisite of success in this daring undertaking was to effect a complete severance of the ties

which bound him to dissolute, unworthy, or incapable parents. Pending the passage of a law covering this point, the Bureau of Public Relief compelled the parent or parents to sign a certificate of renunciation of parental rights. This done, the child was taken to a temporary home and retained there, under observation, for two weeks, with a view to ascertain the existence of any disease or physical defect which would prevent him from being bound out as an apprentice, and also in order to study his character and aptitudes, as well as to learn his previous history. If already so corrupted as to be unfit to have his freedom, he was sent to a house of correction. If not, a place was found for him.

Four systems of *placement* are in use.

(1) Children too young to be placed as apprentices are sent to the country in precisely the same manner and under the same conditions as *enfants assistés*.

(2) Children of suitable age are placed, in a certain number of cases, as apprentices in private families.

(3) The preference of the authorities, however, is for *placements* in groups of 20, 30, 40, or 50, in manufacturing establishments. The bureau has thirty or forty groups of this character so placed. With each individual of each group a ledger account is opened, on which he is debited with every penny of outlay for his benefit, and credited with his earnings. Sooner or later he is expected to repay all the cost of his bringing-up. The government is relieved of all expense for grounds, buildings, etc. If he runs away before balancing the account, the government reimburses the employer for his advances ; but this is a case of rare occurrence. If he earns more than he costs, his accumulations are put in a savings-bank and kept for him until he arrives at his majority. At the expiration of five years from the inauguration of this system, the government had invested 35,000 francs of surplus earnings for 300 apprentices of three and four years' standing. Settlements are made once in every three months with the employers. To the pecuniary advantages of the system must be added others of a different nature ; the child has companions of his own age ; he becomes habituated to the ordinary life of a workingman ; and when his apprenticeship ends, he does not suffer from the change, as do pupils reared in schools ; he simply passes to a stage of employment in which his wages are increased.

(4) For those children not disposed of in either of the three foregoing ways, industrial schools are maintained : one a school of agriculture and horticulture, at Villepreux, with about forty inmates—it is to be enlarged to a capacity of sixty ; the other a school of carpentry, at Montévrain, with a small printing establishment attached to it. In both of these institutions the life is as free as possible ; the children are permitted and encouraged to mingle with those outside, on all holidays and festivals. Two other schools are contemplated—a school of printing at Alençon, and one of artificial flower making (for 30 girls) at Bois-de-Colombes.

At the end of five years from the initiation of this method of dealing with street Arabs, etc.. the population of the French houses of correction had been reduced by 2,000 inmates. The number of children of this class taken by the government, during that time, was 4,000, of whom 3,400 were still on its hands. The number who had run away, or had been cofined in the school for refractories at Pasquerolles, was about eight per cent. of the entire population. The total cost for 4,000 children was 500,000 francs, or $25 for each beneficiary of the system.

We close this too brief abstract of M. Brueyre's paper by stating that the Department of the Seine has under its patronage and protection about 47,000 children, for whom it expends annually $1,500,000. The remaining departments of France have 92,000 more, who cost about $2,500,000 a year. The number of children returned to the provinces each year by the Seine, is not less than 4,000, nearly all of whom are saved from a life of crime and become honest, industrious citizens.

CERTIFIED AND UNCERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Charitable and correctional institutions in England are of two sorts—certified and voluntary.

Certified reformatories are for the reception, under sentence by a magistrate, of criminal children under *sixteen* years of age, who must have undergone at least ten days' imprisonment previously to their being admitted.

Certified industrial schools are for the reception, also under the order of a magistrate, of any child under *fourteen* years of age, (1) that is found begging or receiving alms, or in any street or public place for the purpose of begging ; or (2) that is found wandering, without any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence ; or (3) that is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment ; or (4) that frequents the company of reputed thieves ; or (5) that is living with common or reputed prostitutes ; or (6) that, being maintained in a workhouse or pauper school, is refractory ; or (7) that, being under *twelve* years of age, is charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, but has not been previously convicted of a felony ; or (8) whose parent, step-parent, or guardian represents that he is unable to control the child, and desires him to be sent to an industrial school, under the act.

Homes, refuges, and uncertified industrial schools are for the reception of the homeless, neglected, and destitute, either by payment of friends or entirely free.

Homes for working boys are for boys in situations, without homes, and they contribute to their support according to their earnings.

The training-ships are of various kinds : some are certified reformatories, some certified industrial schools, and others are voluntary refuges. They are for boys physically and otherwise suited for a sea life.

Penitentiaries and homes for females receive penitent fallen women.

Discharged prisoners' aid societies assist prisoners on their discharge from prison.

The Reformatory and Refuge Union, 32 Charing Cross, London, S. W., is an organization in connection with which are all the certified institutions in the United Kingdom. It publishes a list of these and of such voluntary institutions as apply to be put in connection with it, on which are carried 48 reformatory schools, 109 certified industrial schools, 11 certified day industrial schools, 53 voluntary industrial homes, 48 voluntary homes, 22 voluntary institutions, 13 homes for working boys, 7 shoeblack brigades, 103 penitentiaries which are not prisons, 16 homes for discharged prisoners, and 67 discharged prisoners' aid societies—total, 588. Of these, 211 are for males, 271 for females, and 106 for both sexes. The total accommodation furnished by them is for 47,060 inmates. All of these which are not under government inspection, as certified schools, are inspected from time to time, by the Council of the Union, or under its direction. The Union has a Children's Aid and Refuge Fund, out of which grants are made to institutions ; also a Provident and Benevolent Fund, established for the benefit of officers of institutions connected with it. It maintains a Woman's Mission to Women ; an agent known as the Boys' Beadle ; two Rescue Officers, and a Shoeblacks' Beadle. A Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Relief Committee is also connected with it. It publishes *The Reformatory and Refuge Journal.*

Haply it was the woman's heart within her,
The woman's heart denied its natural right,
That made her be the thing men call a sinner,
E'en in her own despite.
Lord, that her judges might receive their sight.

I call man's inability to moderate and control the affective or emotional element in his nature, slavery.—SPINOZA.

THE RED CROSS.

At the third annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society of the District of Columbia, Miss Clara Barton related the history of the "Red Cross" in the United States.

More than twenty-five years ago, Miss Barton removed from Massachusetts to Washington. In all her previous life she had seen few beggars. The beggars of the capital astonished her, and for years she ministered to them.

But as I grew older I began to reflect and to question my own course. What came of it? What was I doing for all these people? Under my treatment they "were nothing bettered, but rather grew worse." I was puzzled, confounded. I seemed to be creating the very condition of things I was striving so hard to put away. I began to doubt as well as to question. Still the old teachings hovered all about me.

"Faith, hope, and charity, and the greatest of these is charity," and I supposed I was doing it; so I held on to the last virtue with the grip of a martyr. I had lost the other two; being smaller, they had slipped out of my hands in spite of myself.

No sooner did she realize that this course of procedure must come to an end, than she abandoned it.

But there still remained a problem to be solved. I had not covered the entire ground, even in the giving of material aid. I believed that in ordinary intelligent and indisturbed communities there could be ways provided for all persons physically, mentally, and morally capacitated to earn their own living, and that they would do so if there were no other ways of getting it. For the physically incapacitated we had almshouses and even hospitals; mentally, asylums and retreats; morally, reformatories, penitentiaries, and jails. And in cases of small disturbances, accidents, local troubles and losses, resulting in temporary suffering, temporary action on the part of the community would be equal to the bridging of the chasm till order and industry were restored, and no habitual beggary or vagrancy grow out of it, and no alms-giving, as such, take place. But a suitable method of meeting the necessities of the greater disturbances, the vast and shocking accidents amounting to national disasters, for which no one was responsible and no one prepared, quite beyond the means of local aid, its victims full of helplessness and suffering, and this perhaps by thousands! Work and encouragement, and ways of earning a living, were of no avail here. The blow had been sudden and terrible. The relief required to be as sudden and perhaps enormous in proportion; and practised hands, clear heads, and honest hearts were required to administer it.

She carried this problem with her, in 1869, to Europe.

In the ranks of the International Red Cross I entered the city of Strasburg at its surrender. Here were all the conditions of a great national calamity—famine, exposure, fire, sword, terror, in the face of the foe, a thrown-down city, capitulating from hunger, its able-bodied men all in the conscripted ranks of the French army or in the prisons of Germany. Forty thousand persons, old men, women, and children, without homes, many naked to the waist, the hospitals full of wounded women and children, no food to be purchased, no money to purchase it, and if there were, not a day's work to be obtained.

Two soup-houses were opened at noon each day, and the starving multitudes swarmed like swine to the troughs. It is not the work of an evening to tell you how this demon of want was attacked; its hordes overcome. Day and night the contest between want and its extermination went on, increased and embittered always by the asperities of a vanquished people and the difference of races. Neither am I to tell of the magnanimous generosity of a great conquering nation. I name this only as a gateway to lead out to the appreciation of a part of my problem and my first attempt at a practical solution. I had entered that city with the German army, which soon appeased the hunger; but the city must be clad as well. It was November. All Germany sent clothing; but there was not a day's work. Hundreds of strong women, with families of eight to twelve children, begging day by day. What would this lead to? I had learned my lesson. I took the courage and the course to address the crown of Germany, through its daughter, the Grand Duchess Louise of Baden, telling her the state of things, and reminding her that these people were now their people, and were to remain so. They were not beggars as French, they did not wish them to become so as Germans; but the course that was now being pursued, if continued through the winter, would inevitably do the city more harm than all their guns had done. And I suggested that if the good people of Germany could be requested to send no more ready-made articles, but in their place to send suitable new material, I would undertake to open a way for its making-up by these women now begging, thus giving work to the mothers, in plain sewing; to the dressmakers and tailors, in preparing and looking after its well-doing, supplying constant work in moderate quantities, with customary pay when the work was returned. My proposition was considered, and promptly received what is ever the best of endorsement: they did what I asked. The work-rooms now opened, the dressmakers, tailors, myself and assistants occupying them; the women coming twice a week to bring the work, get more, and take their pay. This went on from November till June. There was no begging, and the European press said that some American travellers found Strasburg naked, and left it at the end of eight months the best-clothed city in Europe. This was doubtless true, for she had a surplus of 40,000 garments to send to the destitute of Paris, at the fall of the commune.

On her return to this country, the United States gave its adhesion to the international treaty of Geneva for the prevention and relief, so far as may be, of the sufferings incident to war.

The practical application of the principles of this treaty calls for the existence of societies formed to keep themselves in readiness to meet the emergencies of war in its own country and the help of those suffering from it in others.

A national society, with auxiliaries everywhere—here was an idea. Here was not a single ray, but the broad sunlight of a solution of my problem. These societies, acting under the National, which must always exist as the international medium for the treaty to act through, would be permanent in their nature, formed to move only in the greatest of emergencies. Why should they not organize themselves for the supervision and relief of the other class of great calamities in civil life, which we denominate national, and which are liable to occur at one or another point of the country at any moment? Never meddling with small local troubles (which should be to them like industrial alms-giving, and strictly forbidden by the constitution under which they would exist), but to be instantly in readiness with funds or material when called or needed to act in great emergencies.

Thus would be constituted a system of relief equal to the most extensive disaster, so far as human aid could equal. It would form a legalized and efficient vehicle, so to speak, not only for the people who desire to send aid, but the government as well, to act through. I thought my plan worth trying, and did try it, and the results of this trial have again left little cause for complaint and none for discouragement. You perhaps know less of it than really exists, for, as you perceive, it has been the solution of a problem. No alchemist ever watched his crucible more eagerly nor intently than I the working of my plan. It has done some work, but it has never boasted, and I think you have never seen much spread-eagle connected with its doings. Like your own, it is earnest and determined work, and all work.

Here is the point of contact between the Red Cross Society and Charity Organization, as explained by Miss Barton:

If I may venture to speak of our organization, which has never yet in America come up to the majesty of a national conference, in comparison with yours, I should say I believe that between the two we have compassed the entire subject of relief needful for any people or any nation. Where charity organization work leaves off, the Red Cross should begin; and when the emergency is met, the supervision naturally lapses back to the charity organizations, to remain systematically there until again thrown out of gear by some other untoward event, when there rushes in—shall I say it?—this other body of experts, which, from knowing little of other things, has come to feel that it does know something about great bodies of people.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

President Cleveland, in his annual message to Congress, expressed himself as follows, on the question of a federal prison for federal convicts:

The conduct of the department of justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the attorney general, and I invite the earnest attention of the Congress to the same, and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of the Congress, he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts, and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance, and should at once receive congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty different State prisons and penitentiaries situated in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different modes of treatment and discipline, and are far too much removed from the control and regulation of the government. So far as they are entitled to humane treatment and opportunity for improvement and reformation, the government is responsible to them and society that these things are forthcoming. But this duty can scarcely be discharged without more absolute control and discretion than it is possible under the present system.

Many of our good citizens have interested themselves with the most beneficial results on the question of prison reform. The general government should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners, to furnish important aid in this movement, and should be able to illustrate what may be practically done in the direction of this reform, and to present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners worthy of imitation. With prisons under its own control, the government could deal with the somewhat vexed question of convict labor, so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adoption, and with due regard to the rights and interests of our

laboring citizens, instead of sometimes aiding in the operation of a system which causes among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions, located in such places as would best subserve the purposes of convenience and economy in transportation. The considerable cost of maintaining these convicts, as at present, in State institutions, would be saved by the adoption of the plan proposed, and by employing them in the manufacture of such articles as were needed for use by the government quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for our outlay.

From an advance copy of the Annual Report of the Attorney-General of the United States, for the year 1886 (kindly sent us by Mr. Howard Perry), we clip the following extract :

The need of a government penitentiary becomes more apparent each year. Apart from the fact that the United States should have a model penal institution of its own, where persons convicted of violations of the United States laws could be confined, the necessity for securing accommodations for the convicts, in view of the agitation of questions touching the contract system of prison labor, and other causes, will soon become imperative. I cannot, therefore, but earnestly suggest to Congress the advisability of building a government penitentiary, and, if possible, also a government reformatory, where first offenders and young convicts may be confined, and I renew the recommendations made in my previous report, and most earnestly urge that some action be taken upon this matter.

There was submitted at the last session of Congress a bill (H. R. 8211) providing for the appointment of a commission, one member of which is to be an officer of the Department of Justice, to carefully inquire into this matter and submit plans for a new penitentiary and reformatory, and recommendations as to changes in the law relative to criminals which appeared necessary. This bill met with my hearty approval. I trust that at the present session of Congress this matter may receive careful attention and that some measure may be provided for the building of a government penitentiary and reformatory at an early day.

The propriety of building United States jails at Atlanta, Georgia, and at Louisville, Kentucky, is suggested.

The following statistics are given, with reference to the number of federal prisoners :

During the year ending June 30, 1886, there were received in the different penitentiaries, reformatories, etc., throughout the United States, 1,027 United States prisoners. There were discharged during the same period, 779. (Among those discharged are included 2 who died, 1 sent to the insane asylum at Auburn, N. Y., and 1 escaped.) The total number in custody on the 30th day of June, 1886, was 1,261. There were committed for revenue offences, 246 ; for counterfeiting and violation of the postal laws, 503 ; for other offences, 639. Of the 1,261 in custody June 30, 1886, there were 1,035 born in the United States ; 226 foreign born ; 932 white males ; 314 colored males (of the latter 48 were Indians and 1 Chinese) ; 6 white females ; 9 colored females ; 125 under twenty years of age ; 468 between twenty and thirty ; 343 between thirty and forty ; 207 between forty and fifty ; and 118 over fifty years of age. There were 612 married ; 649 single. Of the total number in custody June 30, 1886 (1,261), there were but 63 disabled or sick (of the latter 17 were insane). The number of those working was 1,067 and the number idle 131.

The number of prisoners in the county jails, of course, varies from day to day, being larger at or near the time when the courts are in session. The number received during the past year was 10,646, and there were discharged 10,353. The number in custody on the 30th of June was 782. During the year there were committed for revenue offences 4,668 ; for counterfeiting and violations of the postal laws, 1,083 ; for other offences, 4,341. The number serving sentence was 2,952 ; the number held awaiting trial, 2,536 ; held pending examination, 1,498. There were 4,997 white males, 165 white females ; 2,488 colored males, and 341 colored females. There were 1,475 married and 1,475 single.

The government is making the alterations in the jail at Fort Smith authorized by Congress at its last session, and is building or repairing several of the territorial prisons.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The most remarkable paper that we have ever known read before a public body is an "Essay on Inspiration" by Mr. L. H. Sullivan, of which he relieved himself at the Third Annual Convention of the Western Association of Architects. It is in three parts : first, Growth, a Spring Song ; second, Decadence, an Autumn Reverie ; and third, The Infinite, a Song of the Depths. Two "interludes" separate the parts from each other. His astonished hearers were informed that, "orbital and responsive, colored to its rise high-noon and twilight, revolves the planetary spread of nature round the attracting and illuminating soul" ; that "when in its predestined course the world of hope moves past another vernal equinox, in spring-time ecstasy, amid the soft persuasive rays of fixed serenity of purpose he will emerge from this abode of gloom, and, greeting the warm air, will rise again into a nobler, greater life, to bear as rich fruition a more complex sympathy, a metamorphosed insight, a profoundly changed belief" : and that "in tranquillity of meditation the soul unites with nature as raindrops unite with the sea, whence are exhaled vapors, under the hot and splendid sun of inspired imagination—vapors rising through the atmosphere of high endeavor, to drift away in beauteous clouds borne upon the imponderable wings of purpose, to condense and descend at last as tangible realities, sometimes in gentleness, sometimes in sombre fury, as the rotating seasons call." Again, he says : "Action ever attends on flushed and procreant purpose, continually mounting with it toward the shifting summit of desire." And once more : "The spectres of departed and once spontaneous art-growth, which arise from their natural graves and walk abroad, clad in tenuous garbs, like other phantoms and mock realities must vanish with the dawn of artistic vitality." After these specimens of the writer's exuberant rhetoric, it is not surprising to hear him exclaim : "Elohim ! Elohim ! in utter darkness I !" or speak of "the alluring rainbow of my thoughts," or "jetsam from the wreckage of my hopes." What he means by his apostrophe to spring we can not guess : "Abysmal Spring ! the myriad nebulæ were surf upon your cosmic shores !" No, not even in sleep, though "fitful sleep" is said by him to be "a coverlet ingeniously contrived of self-spun gossamer, subtly shuttled through and through by dextrous guesses."

We have not the pleasure of Mr. Sullivan's acquaintance, but we are strongly impressed with the belief that his super-sensitive soul should be carefully wrapped in cotton, laid upon a bed of crumpled rose-leaves, and preserved, in a glass case, in the National Museum.

NEBRASKA.

President Giles, of the Fourteenth National Conference of Charities, with Mr. A. E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, was here, lately, to make arrangements for the coming Conference in Omaha. They expressed themselves as pleased with the city, the people, and the outlook.

The buildings for the insane, at Norfolk, and for the feeble-minded, at Beatrice, are completed ; and both are said to be models of neatness and convenience.

Dr. Mathewson, medical superintendent of the hospital for the insane, at Lincoln, has been removed. The reason assigned by the governor is that this action will relieve the incoming administration of trouble. This fight has been in progress for five years. J. A. GILLESPIE.

Omaha, Nebraska, Dec., 6, 1886.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints the following special despatch, dated December 8th :

Dr. Mathewson, who was removed by Governor Dawes, Saturday afternoon, from the position of superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, refused to give possession. Yesterday afternoon Secretary of State Roggen, representing the board of public lands and buildings, went to the hospital in Dr. Mathewson's absence, and upon the return of the superintendent refused him admission. He came back to the city and has been here since, while his family is at the hospital. To-day he began proceedings in *quo warranto* to test the right of the governor to remove him without conviction upon specific charges preferred by the board of public lands and buildings.

Dr. Knapp has been appointed successor to Dr. Mathewson.

A man has only to become old, to be tolerant ; I see no fault committed, which I also might not have committed.—GOETHE.

THE CONVICT CAMPS OF GEORGIA.

At the meeting of the National Prison Association, the Rev. Dr. Tucker, speaking of the diet of convicts under the lessee system, said :

As to the diet, documents lying on the table before me, which can be verified by affidavit, if desired, show the food to be abundant in quantity, great in variety, and good in quality, comprising not only the usual meats and vegetables, but also fruits, such as apples, peaches, watermelons and the like. The same papers will also show that, with the money allowed for extra work, the convicts supply themselves largely with luxuries, such as sugar, coffee, salmon, sardines, canned fruits, oysters, crackers, cheese, mackerel, tobacco, cigars, and the usual variety of articles grouped under the head of fancy groceries.

And now comes the principal physician of the penitentiary, Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, a State official, with his report to the governor, in which, as reported in the *Atlanta Constitution*, he says that he received a letter from Dr. K. H. Davis, urging him to come at once to the Dade camp, because an epidemic of scurvy had broken out in it. He went, and a few hours' investigation demonstrated that not only those in the hospital, several of whom were in a precarious condition, but at least one third of all the convicts in camp, were more or less affected with incipient scurvy, sufficiently so to impress any acute disease with the peculiar train of symptoms so well-marked and so often fatal. The *Constitution* remarks, editorially, that this "has long been accounted the model camp of the State ; its death-rate was the lowest, its equipment the best ; Gov. Brown spared nothing to make it perfect." Yet, through the neglect or violation of the lessee's orders, the deaths "jumped from two the year before to twenty-eight for the year in which the discipline was relaxed." Dr. Westmoreland further states that "scurvy made its appearance at the Cedartown camp, in 1884."

Again, Dr. Tucker said : "The labor is not cruel nor excessive."

But Dr. Westmoreland's testimony is, that "in the Oldtown camp things got so bad, from the overworking of convicts, that the camp physician refused to remain at the camp because of the mismanagement."

Dr. Tucker said : "As to the convicts, they are the best protected citizens in the state."

But hear Dr. Westmoreland, one of the "protectors," whose opportunities for knowing the truth are a thousand times better than those of Dr. Tucker. He says that the lessees are, as a rule, not so often at their camps as are the penitentiary officials ; that in almost every instance the lessee first learns of the bad condition of his camp or camps from the officials ; and that the officials often get their first information from an increase in the list of the sick and the dead—too late promptly to arrest the trouble. If the business of the lessees prevents their remaining at the camp, the convicts are turned over to other parties.

The assistant keeper of the penitentiary is required to visit the camps once every month. If he remains longer than a few hours at each, he can not possibly make the rounds of the fifteen. When he visits a camp, he finds no State official to give him an account of its actual condition, so he is dependent upon the superintendent or lessees in control for his knowledge of all that has occurred during the month. It is not to be expected that they would make any other than a rose-colored report, since any other would condemn themselves. In the majority of instances the convicts fear to report any thing wrong, lest they should be punished. If they are induced to talk freely, their statements are often so conflicting, that the officer leaves the camp in doubt as to the true state of affairs.

The recommendation made by him is that the State shall appoint a resident physician at each camp, who shall be independent of the lessees and not in their pay. This, he says, would cost four or five thousand dollars a year. But what would this amount to, when divided among fifteen doctors ? The suggestion seems to be in the right direction, but not to go far enough to accomplish the reform which is demanded.

The opinion is freely expressed in Atlanta that the Georgia penitentiary system is doomed. Ultimately ? Yes, without doubt. But we do not anticipate its sudden overthrow. Not only is there too much behind it, but the question perpetually arises, What is to take its place ?

We are more deeply impressed with this thought since reading the special message of Governor Gordon to the Georgia legislature on the subject. There are objections, he says, to the lease system :

It places pecuniary interests in conflict with humanity.

It makes possible the infliction of greater punishment than the law and the courts have imposed.

It renders impracticable the proper care by the State of the health of its prisoners, or their requisite separation according to classes, sexes, and conditions.

It reduces to the minimum the chances for reformation.

It places convict labor in many instances in direct competition with the honest labor of the State.

But he does not advise the employment of convicts within prison walls :

To that plan the objections are almost, if not quite, as serious ; for while it avoids some of the difficulties noted above, it encounters others to which the lease system is less liable, or from which it is entirely free. For instance, the death-rate is greater under the old plan in most of the States than under the new in our State. Under the old system in Georgia the expense of maintenance was onereus, and this expense, with the large number of convicts now on hand, would be a burden upon the labor and property of the people too heavy to be incurred.

Then he refers to the need of better public roads, and the possibility of securing them by the use of convict labor :

In discussing, however, the practicability of such a plan, it will be necessary to consider the immediate and continued burden of taxation it would impose, as well as the inevitable contentions which would ensue between the various sections of the State, and the different counties thereof, and between the respective neighborhoods and roads in the several counties as to priority of construction, and as to the equitable distribution of this labor supported, as it would be, by general taxation.

Possibly, he thinks, this difficulty might be surmounted by making the counties which are benefited by such improvements pay the cost of the support of the laborers employed. But he evidently has little faith in the possibilities of the scheme. He therefore proposes (but does not recommend) the establishment of an experimental farm—experimental in a double sense, since the farm itself would be an experiment, and it would be used for the purpose of trying experiments in agriculture for the benefit of Georgia farmers.

The amount of money requisite for inaugurating one farm for thirty or forty convicts, and for testing the practicability of such system would be small, as the operation could be conducted upon leased lands if the legislature should so direct ; and the amount to be expended for maintenance and expenses during the year, could, I think, be returned from the farm products. As stated above, the test could be made in the two years to intervene before the meeting of the next legislature, and the result of the trial made known.

What strikes us in reading the governor's message, is the utter inadequacy of the remedy suggested to cure the admitted evils of the lease system. But we are anxious not to discourage any effort which may be made to bring about a change, and will not criticise it. The first thing is to secure an acknowledgment that the methods now in use are unsatisfactory and wrong. The remedy will come in time. Governor Gordon is to be commended for taking the initial step in the direction of progress. He has our sympathy and best wishes.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia has petitioned the legislature "in behalf of the women and juvenile criminals confined in our jails and chain-gangs," asking "that they may be separated from the older and more hardened criminals." This petition, which is signed by Mrs. W. H Felton, avers that the original intention of the act of 1876 was "the establishment of a central penitentiary, with suitable permanent enclosures and stockades, on an island, or other satisfactory location, if an island could not be obtained." In this central camp "the very young, the very old, the women, and the sickly convicts were to be confined at such labor as suited their age, sex, health, and strength. The able-bodied, stalwart criminals were to be

assorted by the physician and kept in mines, canals, brick-yards, and on railroads, at hard work." The present abuses are said to be due to "the perversion of the lease act." Complaint is made of the unsatisfactory character of the financial agreement with the lessees. The State receives for the labor of nearly 1,600 prisoners, about $12,000 per annum; while Tennessee, with 1,300 convicts, gets $101,000 as rental; and North Carolina meets all her expenses with the hire of her convicts. Still less satisfactory are the moral results:

There can be no apology for a system which places the lash and the musket in irresponsible hands, which substitutes vicious criminals for guards, which chains together all grades of convicts, which has neither mercy for childhood nor protection for the sex of females, where no elevating tendencies are encouraged, where no reformatory influences are allowed, and where brutal instincts are given full play, provided the work of a brute is performed.

"It is barbarous," the writer says, "to confine women in the same prison-pens with a horde of desperate ruffians, who respect nothing under Heaven." Elsewhere she speaks of "infants born on the chain."

The interval between "infants born on the chain," and "ice-cream to convicts" would seem to be sufficiently wide to admit of a middle way being found between these two extremes.

What is the trouble with the Georgia prison system?

It is not the character of the labor performed; for free men work in mines and on brick-yards.

It is not the out-of-door life; for prisoners work out-of-doors, in many prisons, both in Europe and America. True, the absence of walls or of any stockade around a convict camp is a constant inducement to attempts at escape; it necessitates dogs and guns, and doubtless leads to many a death by shooting which might have been avoided, and which may therefore be characterized as in a certain sense governmental murders. The wardens of Northern prisons generally agree that the class of desperadoes who infest great commercial cities could not be held under this primitive system; they would take the guns from the guards and go. A guard on a wall, out of reach of the men, is in a very different condition of security from a guard on the ground.

It is not, probably, any extraordinary amount of suffering among the convicts on account of personal cruelty or deprivation of the necessaries of life.

What is most objectionable in it is its irresponsibility. The State surrenders the control which it should retain, and is powerless to correct or redress what abuses may exist and come to the light. The oversight, on the part of the State, is inadequate.

The lessees make a great mistake in not classifying convicts more thoroughly. It would seem that the sexes at least ought to be separated, and the young from the old. Dr. Tucker made a great point of the enforced association of the white and colored races, but it is not easy to see why, if this is objectionable, and we can easily imagine that it may be, it could not be remedied by the action of the lessees themselves.

We freely admit the existence of great difficulties which must grow out of the previous condition of servitude of the race to which the majority of Southern criminals belong. The political system under which the people of the South, of both races, suffered for so many years, has left traces behind it which will not be effaced for generations. The prison system of any country springs from the totality of the social conditions by which the national life is characterized. It is partly a matter of choice, partly of necessity. As Mr. Felton, of Chicago, kindly and wisely said: "The people of the South realize this, and they will change it." The amelioration of the system is only a question of time.

But if the lessee system, in Georgia (which is said to be better administered than in any other Southern State), under such supervision as the State can give it, is in any measure open to the fierce criticisms which have been made upon it, what must be the condition of convicts at work in the "county chain-gangs," without State supervision? Can not the legislature provide for inspection of these camps and of the county jails and poorhouses, and an annual report to the governor by an official inspector?

DR. SIMS ON THE LESSEE SYSTEM.

We regret that our space will not allow us to print the whole of the trenchant criticism on this system by Dr. P. D. Sims, of Chattanooga, read by him before the National Prison Congress. We are compelled to omit his excellent remarks on the prison question generally, and give only those portions of his paper which apply specially to leased prisons. It must be premised that Dr. Sims is a Southern man, and a member of the State Board of Health of Tennesse.

For the presence of this system with us, or rather for its introduction, with all its objectionable features, there are many excuses, many apologies; there can now be no reasonable justification. These States at the close of the late war found themselves dismantled, their governments practically destroyed, exchequers bankrupt, every propertied interest ruined; no credit in the markets of the world; torn by strife and dissension at home over the perplexities of reconstruction; society demoralized, restive, and petulant. Added to all this was the care and government of a race of people suddenly thrust from servile bondage into freedom and citizenship, under circumstances most favorable for the induction of lawlessness and crime.

As the several State governments were reorganized, they found themselves face to face with this ever-present question, the repression of crime, the management, care, and discipline of the criminal. The penal houses of the several States had grown up with the growth and requirements of the States themselves, supplying the penal wants of the white population. The negro, under the constant care and surveillance of slavery, committed few crimes, and for these his punishment was generally meted out in personal chastisement by his master. The habiliments of freedom and citizenship brought with them, to him, the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship—among others the privilege of being punished like a citizen for his crimes. This at once added largely to the prison class, and in the same proportion increased the difficulties of the impecunious governments. Their prison accommodations, constructed for *ante-bellum* wants, were all too small. The machinery in them, for the profitable working of the force on State account, had vanished beneath the destructive tread of armies. Raw material for work had been consumed and not replaced. The States found themselves with overcrowded prisons in absolute idleness, with empty treasuries, and a people groaning under a taxation too heavy to be borne.

Where could statesmanship or philanthropy look for relief?

The prisons had before—worked on the State account—been, in the main, self-sustaining. Now, without machinery or plant of any kind, without room, without material, without money for any purpose, they were sinking the States hopelessly in debt.

A wild wail came up from everywhere for relief: "The burden of the criminal must be taken from the shoulders of the taxpayer. The man that violates the law must be made to earn his bread while he atones for his crime. The State cannot work him—he must be farmed out to some one that can and will rid the State of his expense."

Thus began the system known as the lease or lessee system—a system of selling for a year, or term of years, the State prison and its population to individuals or private corporations. This system, in some form, with various modifications, has prevailed in all the reconstructed States. Each State has its peculiar method of selling or hiring its convicts—some retaining more and some less of their management or control. In most or all of them the State in her contract claims to retain at least a supervision over both the measures of punishment and discipline. The execution, however, of both, under certain expressed rules and restrictions, is intrusted largely to the lessee. In fact he buys from the State, for purposes alone of gain, an important part of the discipline of the prisoner—his labor. This is the merchantable quality in the transaction. And from "a savor of life unto life" it is converted into "a savor of death unto death."

In this transaction it at once loses its disciplinary or reformatory element and becomes a speculative consideration of greed and gain both to the State and to the lessee, both parties considering it in the light of its monetary value to them, and never for a moment in the light of its disciplinary value to the prisoner. When a State enters the market to sell to the highest bidder the labor of her convicts, that State has lost sight entirely of labor as a means of reforming the prisoner and fitting him for a life of usefulness. She comes at once to consider him an article of merchandise, and his labor is the monetary value of the article. As to the lessee or purchaser, to whom is delegated the paternal relation of the State, he assumes, in his mind, only the relation of a master.

No philanthropist ever yet bought or leased a prison and its population. I say this with all due respect to the many good men who are

occupying that relation. And I would not be misunderstood. Outside of this transaction they may be philanthropic. But in the transaction of leasing a prison, considerations of gain, and gain alone, enter; never considerations of philanthropy, never considerations of benefit to the prisoner or to society. However good, however pure, however philanthropic in his private character and in his private life the lessee may be, his philanthropy is not an element in this transaction. Pecuniary gain is the only consideration that moves him. The production of the largest financial result in the way of net profits is the test that must try every employer under him and every method of management. We need not complain at this in him. He has not entered this as a field of philanthropy; he has not entered it as a field of benevolence; he has not entered it even as a field of hard, exacting duty to his fellow-man. All of that his conscience throws upon the State. He enters it as a field of legitimatized speculation and profit.

It is the system which is at fault. The State has made merchandise for gold of a duty she owes to her vicious and fallen children, or rather a duty she owes herself to reclaim them.

The contracts are generally embellished with loosely worded but well-sounding phrases of moral instruction to be given or allowed by the lessee. This part of the discipline, however, is little known practically, beyond the phraseology of the contract. It is not a merchantable quality. And the labor that should be so administered to him by the corrective but fostering arm of the State as to make him regard it an ennobling discipline, to lift him to a plane of honest and honorable life when released, is so administered as to make him feel it a servile and degrading element in his punishment; one from which he should recoil, instead of seeking it when freed from prison walls.

The evils peculiar to the lease system can best be estimated by a comparison of results attained in leased and non-leased prisons. No people claiming a place in civilized communities should for one moment tolerate an institution that can not bear an investigation in the light of its own records made by its own devotees.

I will not offend the sense of this assembly by an effort at an impassioned picture of human torture. I have no honeyed words of sympathy for the vile wretch that wantonly tramples human rights and human laws beneath his feet. But the court must determine his guilt, and the sentence must be the measure of his punishment. When the executioner goes beyond that he becomes a violator of the law and should alike be amenable to it, whether he be the agent of the State or the minion of a contractor. If the guilty has been adjudged criminal unto death, let him in dignified solemnity pay the debt at the gibbet; if not, let him not be done to death under a false pretence of reformatory discipline.

A careful compilation of the reports of thirty-nine State prisons, twenty-eight non-leased and eleven leased, running through a series of years, with an average prison population of 16,839 in the former and of 10,213 in the latter, shows an average mortality in the former of 15 per 1,000 per annum to 64 per thousand per annum in the latter. The rate of escapes in the former is two per 1,000 against 51 per 1,000 in the latter. Decimals are omitted.

In the State of Mississippi, running through the years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, with an average prison population of 791, the average death rate is 121 per 1,000 per annum, and the rate of escapes is 79 per 1,000. Twenty per cent., one fifth of her entire prison population, die or escape every year. While 12 per cent. under this loose system are consigned to the grave, 8 per cent. of the worst criminals—the most energetic, the most determined, educated in the mysteries and methods of crime by association and embittered by hate—go out refugees, skulking by day and prowling by night to poison and destroy society.

My own State (Tennessee), I blush to say, presents a record not much better. While her aggregate prison mortality for the years 1883 and 1884—I have not yet the report for the last two years—was but 77 per 1,000 per annum, and her escapes 35 per 1,000 (this was taking the prison as a whole), in some of the branch prisons the mortality ran as high as 115. In all these branch prisons, camps or stockakes, far removed from the main prison, the mortality is always greater, and from these occur almost all the escapes. This rule of results seems to run through the system in most if not all the States,—that is, the farther the convict is removed from the paternal authority of the State, the less regard is had to his custody, to his health, to his life, or to his reformation. In point of fact, the reformation of the criminal is an unknown quantity in the curriculum of the lease system of prison management. Another peculiarity, at least in the branch prisons of Tennessee, is, that while the rate of mortality in outside communities is invariably about 100 per cent. greater in the negro than in the white, in these branch prisons the rate of white mortality is largely in excess of that of the negro.

The system is at its best in the State of Georgia. For the years 1881, '82, '83, and '84 her average mortality was 19 per 1,000 per annum; her escapes, 15 per 1,000. For the last two years, 1885 and 1886, her mortality is a little higher, 20 or more per 1,000; say 33 per cent. greater than the average of non-leased prisons.

She boasts of a discipline so loose and unrestraining as to afford to the inmates ample social intercourse with each other; almost without restraint during the intervals of labor. Can reformation be thought of in such a prison? Is it not a misnomer worse than mockery to call such a place a penitentiary—a place for repentance and reform? "A normal school for crime" would be a better cognomen—"five years' full course." Would not five years of such training make an educated criminal of an honest man?

What is meant by discipline in this system is simply subordination to the will of the owner, the lessee.

The deprivation of liberty and the restrictive diet, which are intended in a proper penal code as a punishment, to remind the prisoner of his guilt, and the hard labor, intended as a benign discipline to fit him for an honorable life, are regarded in this system as mere financial factors solely in the interest of the contracting parties.

If we turn from these, the direct evils of the system, affecting immediately the well-being of the prisoner, and inquire into the reflex results, affecting society more directly, we are alike appalled at its hurtful influence.

It becomes at once a part of the political machinery of the State. The whole question comes to be discussed and investigated entirely from either a financial or a political standpoint.

The system inaugurated with us at a time when the States were illy prepared to work their convicts without a loss, and quite as illy prepared to bear a loss for that purpose, was originally considered almost exclusively from a monetary point of view.

With a natural prejudice against the evil-doer, a people accept very readily any system which promises to take from their shoulders the burden of his care and discipline.

A private corporation, once fairly intrenched in the system, with its advantages of cheap and unresisting labor, is able to defy competition in the markets with its products, and builds up in a few years a monopoly of organized and protected wealth that becomes a dangerous and hurtful political power in the State. It lures into its influence, for its own protection, the various departments of the government. It reaches that point of power where it may muzzle the press, overawe courts and juries, dictate to legislators, and silence as with a Lethean draft the mutterings of public opinion. Its minions throng the lobbies of legislative halls, to influence legislation; paid or interested attorneys crowd the courts, to direct judicial investigations. A hired press conceals from the public gaze the enormities of its abuses, and, together with the demagogue from the hustings, constantly impresses upon the mind of the taxpayer that this system of prison management is the only freedom from a ruinous taxation.

No argument so readily as this catches the attention of the ordinary citizen. A seeming saving of revenue satisfies his unthinking mind. It matters not that double the saving of the hired prison is, by the increase of crime from the system itself, wasted again by the State in the necessary increased cost of criminal prosecutions. Tennessee leases her prison and its population for $101,000; more, I believe, than any other State. Her prison population was about doubled during the first decade of the system. She is paying out in criminal prosecutions and for arresting fugitives about $200,000 per annum, double the amount of rental received. The amount of rental about pays the increased cost of criminal prosecutions on the part of the State, saying nothing of the increased cost to counties and municipalities, and the great loss to society from the depredations of this increased number of criminals.

Our convicts, prior to the war, were worked inside the walls, on public account. From the date of the construction of the prison, in 1829, to the first of January, 1855, it had to its credit an aggregate net profit of $179,450.83 over all expenditures, including cost of construction and subsequent repairs. Yet it is claimed that the lease system, with all its evils, is tolerated because of the burdensome expense of any other system of management, so entirely ignorant are the great mass of voters on this, the most important of all questions of government.

Two questions, and only two, generally enter into the discussion of this problem by the ordinary politician—this question of monetary value to the State, its bearing upon taxation, and the question of competition between convict and paid or free labor.

The politicians play the one against the other, the advocates of the system urging its continuance upon the ground of reducing taxation; the adversaries with equal zeal contending for its abandonment, because it degrades labor and cheapens its products. The great purposes of penal discipline, the protection of society and the reformation of the criminal, are entirely lost sight of in this discussion.

The labor of the criminal, intended, in the original penitentiary idea, as an important element in the reformatory discipline, has come to be regarded as a sort of commercial adjunct to his punishment, converting him for the time into a desirable monetary interest of the State—one of the State's available assets. The odium of bondage or slavery attaches to his labor. If this idea of the State's propertied interest in his labor could be removed, and its reformatory intent restored, no more odium should attach to his labor than to his moral and intellectual instruction, which are alike a part of his discipline. This should be the purpose ever kept in mind. The profit arising from his labor should be merely an incident in the administration of this part of his discipline.

These are some of the evils that have grown out of a system born of the necessities of a people impoverished by war and demoralized by a sudden and forcible disruption of their civil institutions.

What are the needs? What will correct the evils? It is easier to ask than to answer. It is easier to criticise than to correct.

Evils intrench themselves in society, and shrewd, bad men turn them to their personal gain. It is necessary to re-enlighten public opinion on the meaning and purposes of penal discipline. The criminal has come to be regarded, first, as a creature utterly depraved and irreclaimable, as having forfeited all human right; and second, as having become the property of society, to be used in whatever manner will yield the great-

est net revenue to the State. These ideas, in some form or other, run through all political discussions on the subject. The State's moneyed interest, and not the State's duty, is ever the question portrayed to the mind of the voter.

A Tennessee lawyer of prominence and distinction, of large experience in both State and national legislation, writing me some years ago, said: "The penitentiary has never been satisfactory to me. I have never discussed it before the people, because I was not satisfied that I could change it for the better. Confinement in the penitentiary never reforms any man, in my opinion; or if one is reformed, a thousand are made worse. A man in the penitentiary for five or ten years is always a curse to any community in which he may live. Like a rotten apple in a sound barrel, he soils and rots all that he touches." Another gentleman, also of the legal profession, referring to some newspaper articles in reference to the mortality in our own penitentiary, said: "I congratulate you on the manner in which you used up that penitentiary doctor, but I have no sympathy for the wretches in prison; the more of them that die, the better."

Nine tenths of the ordinary men of businesss, when asked for an opinion on the prison question, will answer; "I am not for a change that will cost the State money." The laboring or wage-man will answer: "I am for any change that will not bring the convict's labor into competition with my own." The politician will answer according to what he conceives to be the trend of public opinion.

We need to go back to the original idea of a penitentiary—a place for penitence, a place for punishment and reformatory discipline.

The whole system must be taken out of politics and divested of the idea of financial gain to the State, and transferred to the field of philanthropy and philosophic and scientific research. The only monetary consideration should be an honest and economic administration of the trust by the State herself. If this give a profit to the State as an incident, it is all right; but the incident must never overshadow the main purpose, as it always does in the lease system.

The prisoner must be taught that labor is not punishment, is not degrading. It is ennobling, it is elevating, it is the important part of his prison discipline, administered by the corrective but fostering arm of the State, to enable him, when freed from prison walls, to earn an honest living in honest competition with his fellow-man.

Prison-keepers must no longer be politicians. And this must run through the whole penal code, commencing with the county jails, for here are sown the seeds of many of the evils that blacken the records of our penal system. The jailer and his fees should no longer be a part of the perquisites of the sheriff. The superintendent and other officers of the penitentiary should no longer be a part of the gubernatorial spoils, to be dispensed for doubtful services rendered in a past or expected in a future campaign.

What is our system? Every prison official in the State, from the superintendent of the penitentiary down to the meanest guard that stands sentry over a county chain-gang, is a politician, and holds his position because he is a politician. His place is dispensed as a part of the spoils of office. He comes in with his master for the political service he has rendered him in his election. He is kept, not for his efficiency or his fitness for the place, but for the influence he can likely exert in the next election.

The whole penal supervision of the State, lessees and their employés, prison-keepers and their guards, are one vast army of organized, panoplied, political clackers in the interest of the party in power. The great proportion of them have never devoted a moment of thought to the study of the science of penology, and the few that have, by the time they have learned the meaning of the word penitentiary, are rotated out of office by this beautiful system to make room for the favorites of an incoming administration.

This political feature of the question is common to most of the prisons of all the American States. A few exceptions stand as beacon-lights to invite us from this land of penal darkness.

But to the political feature, bad enough of itself, we have added the element of monetary gain. We have appealed, on the part of the State, to the sordid, grovelling instincts of the citizen. We have lost sight of every ennobling feature in a civilized penal code. To avoid the care and expense of an enlightened reformatory discipline of our offending fellow-men, we have sold them into bondage for gold to fill our coffers. We have made merchandise of their crime; and that too to mercenary corporations that know no god but gold, and no sentiment but greed. When they have answered the purposes of this transaction, by the production of the greatest possible net revenue to both contracting parties, they are, those that survive, sent forth again, tenfold worse than when this sickly travesty of reformation began, to prey upon society, to poison, to destroy it.

My fellow-citizens of this fair land of the South! Where is our boasted civilization? Where is that refined and ennobling sentimentality that we have claimed as our peculiar heritage? A blush of shame should mantle our cheeks, when we look at the record we are making. Professions are nothing, when facts are against us.

When we stand before the world, maintaining a penal code that shows a mortality of sixty-four per thousand against one of fifteen in all other portions of the country, we stand stained with the blood of our victims.

When we stand defending a system that, by its vicious training, is doubling the ratio of criminals to the population every ten years, we stand in the attitude of stabbing ourselves to the death.

When we shall have taken it from the field of partisan politics, and from the field of mercenary considerations, and transferred it to the field of philosophy, scientific research and philanthropy; when we shall have placed it on this broad and elevated plane side by side with our other training, correcting, and helping institutions, our schools, asylums, and hospitals, we will have made a long stride upward in the march of civilization.

All the minutiæ and details of needs will follow these changes as the day the night.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

I enclose two extracts, from which you will see that your enquiring correspondent has got his facts mixed. The *first* patient released from chains by Pinel was an English captain, who had killed a keeper with his manacled hands, showing that restraint don't always restrain. Pinel was also rescued from hanging by a frenzied mob, by the exertions of a patient whom he had unchained, and who, after recovery, became his devoted servant; but he was not the Englishman, but an old soldier of the French guards, Chevingé by name. Your correspondent has blended these two individuals. The extracts are long, and the story has often been told, but can never be told too often. So I have copied them for you to use as you please. By the way, to point a moral, I beg you to observe that Pinel's first great experiment was for the benefit of an oppressed (to Frenchmen hateful) Englishman—*a foreign pauper!* If some of our good friends could have dropped in on that occasion, they would have impressed upon Pinel the duty of returning that pauper to the shores of perfidious Albion, instead of unchaining him! Fortunately for him, philanthropy had not put on the garb of

> The rude Corinthian boor
> Who 'gainst the homeless stranger shuts the door!

RICHARD GUNDRY, M.D.

Maryland Hospital for the Insane,
Catonsville, Md., Dec. 7, 1886.

There were fifty who, he (Pinel) considered, might without danger to the others be unchained; and he began by releasing twelve, with the sole precaution of having previously prepared the same number of strong waistcoats with long sleeves, which could be tied behind the back if necessary. The first man on whom the experiment was to be tried, was an English captain, whose history no one knew, as he had been in chains forty years. He was thought to be one of the most furious among them. The keepers approached him with caution, as he had, in a fit of fury, killed one of them on the spot, with a blow of his manacles. He was chained more rigorously than any of the others. Pinel entered his cell unattended, and calmly said to him: "Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off and give you liberty to walk in the court, if you will promise me to behave well and injure no one." "Yes, I promise you," said the maniac, "but you are laughing at me; you are all too much afraid of me." "I have six men," answered Pinel, "ready to enforce my commands, if necessary. Believe me, then, on my word, I will give you your liberty, if you will put on this waistcoat." He submitted to this willingly without a word. His chains were removed and the keepers retired, leaving the door of the cell open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but fell again on it, for he had been in a sitting posture so long that he had lost the use of his limbs. In a quarter of an hour he succeeded in maintaining his balance and, with tottering steps, came to the door of his dark cell. His first look was at the sky, and he cried out enthusiastically: "How beautiful!" During the rest of the day he was constantly in motion, walking up and down the staircases and uttering short exclamations of delight. In the evening he returned of his own accord to his cell, where a better bed than he had been accustomed to had been prepared for him, and he slept tranquilly. During the two succeeding years, which he spent in the Bicêtre, he had no return of his previous paroxysms, but even rendered himself useful by exercising a kind of authority over the insane patients, whom he ruled in his own fashion.

It was spread abroad that Pinel had released the lunatics from their fetters with bad intentions, and under this pretext a furious mob one day brought him *à la lanterne*. Chevingé, an old soldier of the French guards, rescued him out of their hands, and thus saved his life. This man was one of those lunatics liberated by Pinel, afterwards cured, and ultimately taken into his service.—From "Pinel, a Biographical Study," by CASIMIR PINEL.

There is a deaf-mute in the New York institution, who is also blind, who can write original compositions on the type-writer.

Trained mechanics are not often found in penitentiaries. In one State prison but five out of 1,500 convicts were educated mechanics.

CONDITIONAL LIBERATION.

(*Concluded.*)

Any law on the subject of conditional liberation, to be complete, must cover the following five points :

(1) To what classes of convicts shall this privilege be conceded ?

Clearly it is inapplicable to life-prisoners ; but, with the extension of the system, it is probable that fewer life-sentences would be pronounced than at present.

It does not appear to be adapted to convicts sentenced for short terms, who, in my judgment, should be subjected, during the entire period of their incarceration, to strictly cellular confinement, both by day and night. Less than one year's imprisonment is insufficient for the application of those educational processes upon which the prisoner's reformation so largely depends. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that there are many persons committed to minor prisons for minor offences, who need no educational correction, and who, if released on parole, not having as yet formed any criminal habits, might be kept from further violation of the law by simple fear of having their parole revoked and being again consigned to prison. I therefore refrain from expressing any very positive opinion as to this point.

With respect to the exemption of prisoners convicted of specified offences from the privilege of parole, it is difficult to understand why any should be branded, without a trial or any effort put forth in their behalf, as of necessity irreclaimable. Such legislation strikes me as very harsh. Why should not all criminals have a fair and equal chance to redeem themselves, irrespective of the character of their crime ?

The same remark applies to recidivists. I would give to every man as many trials as he may have had falls.

A further question has arisen in some foreign countries. A provision is contained in the Croatian code, that foreigners shall not be released on parole (since they can escape all liability under the law by simply returning to their native country). But this provision is clearly inapplicable to our situation in this country.

(2) At what stage of imprisonment should a parole be granted ?

I confess my inability to see the propriety of insisting upon very long periods of detention prior to conditional release, as in Sweden, where the convict must have served ten years before he can obtain a parole, which is then granted him by the crown purely as an act of clemency. The period at which one prisoner (having served in prison long enough to meet the requirements of exemplary justice) will be ready for his parole, will be very different from that required in the case of another ; and any arbitrary *a priori* restrictions upon the right of the authorities to exercise an independent judgment as to this point, seem to be both irksome and useless. To whatever extent a prison is a moral hospital, the rules and regulations of hospitals for physical diseases are applicable ; and who would undertake to fix by statute in advance the day when a patient in a surgical ward should be first allowed to use his injured limb ?

(3) To whom should the discretionary power of granting conditional liberation be entrusted ?

Since conditional liberation is not an alteration of sentence, the question is not one which essentially pertains to the judiciary ; and since it is not a pardon, it does not pertain exclusively to the chief magistrate. Where this power shall be lodged, then, is purely a practical question—one of convenience and efficiency. Until some evil result shall be shown to have grown out of the American practice of confiding it to the authorities of the prison, as at Elmira, without reference to any higher tribunal, why should we change it ? The physician of a hospital has power to discharge his patients. But if, for any reason, it is desirable that the action of the prison officers should be confirmed, why not submit their decision to the governor for his formal approval ? Or if judicial action is found to be essential, it can easily be provided for. Under the mark system there is little difficulty in determining when a prisoner has earned his release, and the only persons who can know whether he has earned it or not are the prison authorities. No officer of the government and no court could act except upon their information and recommendation. It is not in accordance with the genius of American institutions to attach the importance to the decision of a bureau officer which is given to it abroad.

(4) What should be the nature and duration of the supervision exercised over paroled prisoners ?

I have already in substance answered this question.

(5) Under what conditions and by what authority should a parole be revoked and the prisoner remanded to confinement ?

The one essential condition of a parole is that the recipient of it shall not relapse into crime ; the second is that he shall avoid all practices, pursuits, and associations which tend to drag him back into the abyss from which it is hoped that he has at last succeeded in making his escape. It seems to me that the authority which grants conditional release is the proper authority to supervise the prisoner's conduct while at large, and to revoke the parole whenever it becomes apparent that its conditions have been or are likely to be violated.

As to the other point, there is more difficulty. Three opinions have been advanced respecting it : *first*, that the conditional discharge should be made absolute, at the earliest practicable moment, for the reason that the most important thing for the prisoner is his rehabilitation ; *second*, that the parole should run during precisely the unexpired term of sentence, for the reason that the prisoner is in constructive custody of the law, though at large, and to release him absolutely prior to the expiration of the judgment of the court would be to set aside a judicial decision ; *third*, that the parole should extend beyond the original term of sentence, for the reason that the object of conditional liberation is the protection of the prisoner against temptation to crime, and that often his strength will not be sufficiently developed by the time of expiration of sentence, especially a short sentence, to enable him to dispense with the moral support afforded him by the fear of being remanded to prison. All of these considerations are weighty and important. Some of them apply in some cases, others in others. Why not give to the law in this regard the utmost flexibility consistent with justice and the public security, and leave a wide margin to the discretion of the authorities ?

Will you bear with me long enough to listen to one or two closing observations ?

We have seen that a parole is not a pardon. Neither is it an alteration of sentence. On the other hand, it differs from a good-time law in two respects : the discharge of a convict under the latter is absolute, and it has reference to his past, not to his future, conduct. In both of these particulars, the conditional discharge of the prisoner, subject to revocation in case of bad conduct outside of the prison, appears to be more effective as a preventive of crime, and therefore preferable.

The experience of European governments refutes the assertion that it is impossible to make proper selections from the population of a prison for the bestowal of this privilege. Even without the mark system, or any system of progressive classification, but basing the recommendations of prison officers solely upon their best judgment in individual instances, the proportion of paroled prisoners in Prussia, in Bavaria, in Wurtemburg, in Saxony, and elsewhere, who have forfeited their paroles, is ridiculously small, and even lower than that claimed by our friend Mr. Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory. In Bavaria, it was 59 relapsed, out of 1,695 paroled ; in Wurtemburg, 8 out of 782 ; in Saxony, 6 out of 286 ; that is, for these three countries, an average of

about 2¼ per cent. relapsed, and 97¾ per cent. saved to society. Ah, you will say, but these were selected cases. Grant it. Why may we not apply the same methods to selected cases, if we can not apply it to all the condemned? And if we should apply it to all alike, is it not probable that, by a process of elimination or "natural selection," we should discover that many more may be saved from crime than we have heretofore believed to be possible under our present methods? Shall we not try the experiment?

Finally, while conditional liberation is not the indeterminate sentence, some measure of flexibility in judicial sentences for crime will be found in practice to be a help to the effectiveness of the parole system, and it can be hardly said to be complete without it. The two naturally go together. But conditional liberation is first; let the indeterminate sentence follow, whenever public opinion is ripe for it.—FRED. H. WINES (*at Atlanta*).

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

We have recived the annual report of the College for the Blind Sons of Gentlemen, at Worcester, England, for the year 1886. The number of pupils during the year was sixteen blind and five possessed of sight. The head master is Rev. S. S. Foster, who is assisted by two other masters; the Misses Forster teach French and German, and music is taught by the organist of Worcester Cathedral. This college owes its initiation to the Rev. R. H. Blair, who was also the originator of the Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind. He died September 12, 1885. It is now proposed to convert it into a public institution, for which an endowment of £6,000 is necessary, of which Gardner's Trust offers £1,000, and the Clothworkers' Company £500.

DR. JOHN P. GRAY.

Dr. Gray, medical superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Utica, New York, died, November 29th, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at the institution of which he had charge for thirty-two years, and with which he had been connected for four years as assistant physician, prior to his appointment to the superintendency. A man of distinguished intellectual force and executive ability, his name was held in high esteem both in Europe and America. He had warm friends and bitter enemies. Now that he has passed away, the controversies over him will probably cease. He will be best remembered as the editor of the *Journal of Insanity* and as the principal expert witness for the prosecution in the trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield. His death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends, who extend to his family their sincere sympathy in this bereavement.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF HOSPITALS.

The Hospital for November 27th had in it an article by the Marquis of Salisbury, entitled "Hospital Support a Public Duty," in which he observes:

This claim of the hospitals is prior to any other claim that can be made. It is the only philanthropic kind of charity against which the sternest and most rigid professor of political economy has never ventured to raise his voice. If you relieve the misery that you see in the streets, you may be said to be encouraging beggary and pauperization. You are always exposed to the risk, if you try to relieve suffering, of seeming to discourage the individual effort by which that suffering should have been attacked. But the sufferings which the hospitals relieve are those which no foresight can prevent, and no industry or energy can cure entirely of themselves. It is a kind of work which has no drawback; a kind of charity which leaves no evils behind it; and it is precisely for that reason, perhaps, that it requires more effort to advocate it than is the case with other charities,

To find one thankful man, I will oblige many that are not so.—SENECA.

Hope is the salt that preserves the grace of patience from degenerating into indolence.

AMERICAN PAUPERISM AND AMERICAN CHARITY.

No people are so tender, so generous, so lavish of active sympathy toward the sick, the bereaved, and the unfortunate. In States which, probably from an instinct under their circumstances just and wise, refuse to recognize the right to subsistence by a legal provision for the poor—whereby the idle and vicious would chiefly benefit,—nevertheless paupers by the visitation of God, the aged and infirm, the blind, the deaf and dumb, lunatics and idiots, are amply provided for by public and private charity, with all that can alleviate their lot, or teach them, as far as possible, the means of self-dependence. American charity towards the victims of great natural catastrophe, far more common there than here—communities burned out by a forest fire or ruined by a flood,—and yet more the personal sacrifices made, the readiness with which men and women devote their leisure, thought, and energy to the supervision of their public institutions, the succor and nursing of a community stricken by pestilence, the efficient distribution of public subscriptions, are above praise. A careful study of transatlantic examples might put our own boasted lavishness to shame.—*British Quarterly Review.*

SELF IN PHILANTHROPY.

The definition of a mystic given by Coleridge, although meant to apply to mysticism in religion, does, in fact, apply also to mysticism in humanitarian and philanthropic efforts, which are a religious duty:

When a man refers to inward feelings and experiences of which mankind at large are not conscious, as evidences of the truth of any opinion, such a man I call a mystic; and the grounding of any theory or belief on accidents and anomalies of individual sensations or fancies, and the use of peculiar terms invented, or perverted from their ordinary significations, for the purpose of expressing these idiosyncrasies and pretended facts of inner consciousness, I name mysticism. Where the error consists simply in the mystic's attaching to these anomalies of his individual temperament the character of reality, and in receiving them as permanent truths, having a subsistence in the divine mind, though revealed to himself alone; but entertains this persuasion without demanding or expecting the same faith in his neighbors,—I should regard it as a species of enthusiasm, always, indeed, to be deprecated, but yet capable of coexisting with many excellent qualities both of head and heart. But when the mystic, by ambition or still meaner passions, or (as sometimes is the case) by an uneasy and self-doubting state of mind which seeks confirmation in outward sympathy, is led to impose his faith, as a duty, on mankind generally; and when with such views he asserts that the same experiences would be vouchsafed, the same truth revealed, to every man, but for his secret wickedness and unholy will;—such a mystic is a fanatic, and, in certain states of the public mind, a dangerous member of society.

It is past melancholy, and verges on despair, to reflect upon what is going on amongst ministers of religion, who are often but too intent upon the fopperies of religion to have heart and time for the substantial work entrusted to them—immersed in heart-breaking trash from which no sect is free; for here are fopperies of discipline, there fopperies of doctrine (still more dangerous, as it seems to me). And yet these words are resounding in their ears: "Pure religion and undefiled is this—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." And the word "world," as Coleridge has well explained, is this order of things, the order of things you are in. Clerical niceness and over-sanctity, for instance, and making more and longer sermons than there is any occasion for, and insisting upon needless points of doctrine, and making Christianity a stumbling-block to many—THAT, excellent clergyman (for there are numbers who deserve the name), that is YOUR world; there lies your temptation.—ARTHUR HELPS.

Dr. D. A. Sargent, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, says that there are four great systems of physical training; the Swedish movement cure, the Delsart system, the heavy-weight system of Dr. Winship, and the light gymnastics of Dio Lewis. Each of them "is admirably adapted to the special wants of certain individuals, but wholly unreliable, and in many cases followed by fatal consequences when applied indiscriminately to all classes in the community." He objects to military drill as a physical exercise for boys, because it does not fulfil certain conditions, namely: "It is not of sufficient interest to arouse any moral earnestness and enthusiasm on the part of the boys. The exercise of the manual is not performed with sufficient force and rapidity to engage the energetic contraction of the muscles employed. It is essentially a one-sided exercise, bringing into excessive action the elevators of the right scapula, the deltoid, biceps, flexors of the fore-arm, wrist, and fingers of the right side, while the other muscles, except the legs (on parade days), do not get sufficient employment to keep them in good condition. It does not increase the respiration and quicken the circulation to a sufficient extent to secure the constitutional benefits that should follow. The muscles are kept in a state of prolonged tension. Finally, it does not give sufficient breadth and scope of movement to secure the coöperation of the muscles, and, as a training for the central nerve system, it is of little or no value."

DEAF-MUTE ARTISTS.

In a series of articles by M. Théophile Denis, recently printed in the *Revue Française de l'Éducation des Sourds-Muets*, he mentions thirteen French artists who are deaf and dumb, but whose works have been admitted to the *Salon*.

Painters.

The *début* of Mr. Léopold Loustan in the *Salon* dates from 1839. Sixty-six of his works have been admitted there during the past half century. Among the number was one of the rescue of the Abbé Sicard, September 2, 1782, by the watchmaker, Monnot.

M. Princetan, who first appeared as a sculptor, in 1868, exhibited his first picture in 1872. He is an animal painter, and his success in this direction has won for him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

M. Ernest Martin excels in the representation of cavalry troops.

Other painters named are: M. M. Georges Ferry; Armand Berton, (whose Venus in the *Salon* of 1886, does not wholly please his critic); Cheron (landscapes exclusively); and Baudeuf, a new-comer in the field of art.

Sculptors.

M. Felix Martin exhibited, in 1864, at the age of twenty years, a group of statuary. In 1869 he captured the second grand prize of Rome. His works have been numerous; among them may be mentioned the statue of the Abbé de l'Epée, which adorns the court of the National Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Paris.

M. Gustave Hennequin has been admitted to the *Salon* fifteen times, only once with a statue—The Flute-Player; the most of his work has been in busts and medallions. He has executed a fine bust in bronze of M. Piroux, the founder of the school at Nancy in which the artist was educated.

M. Paul Choppen is a most promising young sculptor. His statue of Susanna, and another of the Genius of Art, have attracted especial attention, and his future is secured.

Less conspicuous names are those of MM. Albert d'Arragon, René Desperrier, and Gustav Lussy.

The success of these gentlemen should inspire the deaf-mutes of America to increased effort in the direction of art as a vocation, and should encourage the managers of institutions for the deaf to establish and promote art departments in the schools under their charge. Art, for the deaf, is very much what music is to the blind. M. Denis asserts that the average number of exhibitors who are deaf-mutes is ten, or one in every 3,000, while the department of the North, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, furnishes 100 exhibitors, or one in 12,000, though this department, after that of the Seine, is the most fecund in artists of any part of France.

We receive the sad intelligence, just as we go to press, of the death of Mr. Barwick Baker, of Gloucester, England.

To test drinking-water, put a tablespoonful of a clear solution of tannin into a tumbler filled with the water whose purity is suspected. If no turbidity occurs within five hours, the water may be considered good. If turbidity occurs within the first hour, the water is unwholesome; if within the second hour, it is not to be recommended.

On the 24th of August, the first reunion of the graduates of the Indiana Institution began its session, at Indianapolis, and it adjourned on the 26th. A constitution was adopted, and the "Association of Graduates and Former Pupils of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf" was duly organized. Memorial services were held in honor of the Rev. Thomas MacIntyre, the former superintendent, at which Mrs. MacIntire and her daughters were present. Resolutions were adopted urging the legislature to enlarge the institution and to allow pupils to remain ten years in the primary department instead of seven, as at present. An interesting circumstance was the presence of Mr. William Willard, now seventy-six years of age, who established the school in 1843. He gave an account of the difficulties then encountered by him, and expressed his joy at the fruit of his labor.

FACT AND OPINION.

The Insane.

The extension of the insane asylum in North Carolina is said to be imperatively necessary, and the architect's plans will be submitted to the legislature, together with a bill making an annual appropriation until the work is completed. The present building of brick has a front of 720 feet. It consists of a centre building nearly square, with wings extending north and south 300 feet each way. The plan of extension proposed is to add wings running east and west to each end of the present wings, and to give to each extension a depth of about 350 feet. This will give space equal to that afforded by the present building, or in other words it will double the asylum's capacity.

The death of Dr. Shew resulted in the promotion of his first assistant, Dr. James Olmstead, to the superintendency of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. The per capita cost of an average number of 1,078 patients for the year ending June 30, 1886, was $192.96. The capacity of the hospital is 1,250. A separate residence has been provided for the superintendent. The institution has received a legacy (from the late George Atwater) of $21,549.71. A lady, Mrs. Mary L. Townsend, has also bequeathed to it a sum, the interest of which will be sufficient to maintain for all time a free bed. The trustees have provided a separate building for insane convicts, but complain that the system is wrong, and urge upon the legislature the importance of furnishing "complete accommodation for all convicts, whether in sickness or health, sane or insane," inside the walls of the prison at Wethersfield.

The North Texas Lunatic Asylum, at Terrell, was opened in July, 1885. The report for the year ending October 31, 1886, shows 267 patients present, of both sexes; the average number is not stated. The expenditures for the year were $53,257.89, of which $8,490.95 was for "permanent property and improvements." Dr. Wallace lays stress on "furloughing" as an aid to recovery, and thinks that neglect of this is a reason for the existence of "asylum-made" lunatics, on the principle that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." He denounces the operation of the law which makes a jury trial obligatory in all cases as a condition of admission to the institution. "It does, doubtless, in not a few cases, keep the insane from asylum residence and treatment until the time is past when either can do any good." He recommends the appointment of a State commissioner in lunacy. A condensed account is given of twenty-four autopsies during the year. The enlargement of the institution by building two additional wings is recommended.

At the Worcester Lunatic Hospital (Massachusetts) two circular buildings, each fifty feet in diameter, and two stories in height, and connected with the main building, have been erected for the special accommodation of suicidal patients of each sex. The first floor is used as a day-room; the second floor as a dormitory. The dining-rooms are in the main structure. Each of these wards has a capacity of twenty-four patients, and they will cost about $14,000 each. Mrs. E. W. Gurney, of Cambridge, has given to the hospital a dozen old-fashioned spinning-wheels, and many of the female patients employ a part of their time in spinning. Dr. Park does not like the law which commits inebriates to institutions for the insane; he does not think it of any use to imprison men for drunkenness, but would be glad to see a special State institution for this class of cases. The trustees complain of the presence of the criminal insane, but are willing to wait and see what effect the opening of the new hospital will have upon the means then at the disposal of the hospitals for the efficient care of this troublesome class. The average number of patients during the past year has been 756; the expenditures "for ordinary purposes" are said to have been $140,591.55, which gives a per capita cost of $185.96. But no financial statement or treasurer's report is published: why is this?

The Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane held its fourth annual meeting at a private residence in New York, December 14th, and elected officers for the ensuing year. If the report of the secretary, Mrs. Eugenia Berry, correctly sets forth all that this organization has done or proposes to do, it is difficult to see why it should continue to have a nominal existence. Three journals have printed articles from her pen. An unsuccessful effort was made by a physician to obtain some statistics which he desired from the State Commissioner in Lunacy; and another physician has written a pamphlet in which are "delineated the principles for which your secretary has ever contended." That is all there is of it. She thinks that "to find one newspaper willing to publish the atrocities of asylums is a progression. The superintendents all over the country are banded together in a firm league, and for forty years have been the instructors of physicians, as well as the people, all over the country. Fair and spacious is the outside of these institutions; within, they are prisons where the innocent and guilty suffer together." Not one word of proof of these allegations is adduced. The plan suggested for remedying the evils complained of is illusory. We want our whole United States to become a Gheel. "We want families all over the country trained to take care of the insane, and we want our physicians everywhere to be capable of training the families and of caring for the patients. Let the insane be no longer the victims of monopoly, but let them be subject to common-sense and home care." Nothing more practical than this is suggested in the way of reform. Mrs. Packard's mission to legislatures is spoken of in a tone of implied commendation. It appears that she is now in Minnesota.

Dr. Mays, of the Stockton Insane Asylum, thinks that the Chinese who become insane, of whom there are 140 in the California asylums, should be reshipped to their own country. He argues against the belief that insanity is inordinately active on the Pacific coast. The present population, he says, is something over a million, and there are less than 3,000 patients in the two institutions at Stockton and at Napa, which would give 1 lunatic to every 360 inhabitants, or less than the ratio in New York or Massachusetts. (The fallacy of this comparison, however, consists in the fact that the ratio in these two States is calculated on the *total* insane population, but in California only on the number of insane *in institutions*.) He asserts that there is a gradual decrease in the number of persons annually sent to the asylum, in proportion to the population. (But the number sent to the asylum does not necessarily represent with accuracy the number of new cases occurring, since the diminution referred to may be the effect of overcrowding and insufficient provision for their accommodation.) The immense proportion of foreign-born residents of California accounts in part for the great number of insane there. Another explanation is found in the commitments from territories lying to the north and east of that State, and in the classification of many idiots as insane. An institution expressly for idiots is, in his opinion, greatly needed. Another desideratum is an asylum for insane convicts. The State is building a new institution for the chronic insane, near San José. The new hospital building at Stockton, for 530 patients, cost but $224,000, or $425 for each inmate provided for. According to the treasurer's statement, the "amount paid for general support," during the two years ending June 30, 1886, was $395,155.68, which, with an average population of 1,368, would be equivalent to $144.42 per capita, for each of the two years taken together, which is low (though the superintendent's report makes it a trifle less). Mention is made, by the trustees, of the death of Dr. W. T. Browne, the former superintendent, February 20, 1886.

The Deaf.

A deaf-mute printing-office has been opened at 110 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin.

There is a deaf-mute in the New York institution, who is also blind, who can write original compositions on the type-writer.

The Abbé Balestra, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, director and founder of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb of Buenos Ayres, is dead.

The Revue Internationale says, of Mr. Denison's paper at the Berkeley Convention, that he turned the question under discussion upside down. We aim to teach the deaf the language of the rest of the world. Mr. Denison replies: "Teach the rest of the world the language of the deaf." It observes, sarcastically, that there would be very little difficulty in carrying out his suggestion.

The 174th anniversary of the birth of the Abbé de l'Epée was observed in Paris, on the 28th of November, by the Society of Deaf-Mutes, who attended Mass together in the morning, and in the evening a banquet, under the presidency of a deaf-mute artist, M. A. Colas. M. Théophile Denis, on behalf of the Society of Men of Letters, pronounced a discourse on the literary career of Ferdinand Berthier, himself a deaf-mute and the author of a biography of the Abbé de l'Epée. Other of his works were: "The History and Statistics of the Education of Deaf-Mutes," "Notice on the Life and Labors of Auguste Bébian," "The Deaf and Dumb before and since the Abbé de l'Epée," "Refutation of the Opinion of Dr. Itard Concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties of Deaf-Mutes," "Remarks on Pantomime," "The Code Napoleon Explained to Deaf-Mutes," "Notice on the Abbé Sicard."

Miss Harriet B. Rogers has finally terminated her connection with the Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Northampton, Massachusetts, and Miss Caroline A. Yale has been elected her successor as principal—an admirable choice. The report for 1886 is signed by her. It is gratifying to know that many ex-pupils of this institution (in which the articulate method of instruction is exclusively pursued) have been able to enter private schools and academies and the higher grades of the public schools. A member of the first graduating class went through the course at Williston Seminary, and afterward that at Stephen's Institute, with honor. The mother of a lady pupil writes to Miss Yale that her daughter, in the fall of 1882, was received into a boarding-school with 10 boarders and 150 day-scholars, all hearing pupils, where she took, from the first, a high stand, and was able to mingle freely in the sports as well as in the school exercises of the other girls. These instances are doubtless exceptional, but they demonstrate the great value of the articulation method in exceptional cases. Mr. Dudley, in the report for the Corporation, mentions the admission of one graduate to the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts, and another to the St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont. Of his comments on "phraseology which originated in a low estimate of the deaf," we shall take occasion to speak hereafter. The report of the institution is incomplete, in that no financial statement is given for the information of students interested, as we are, in that phase of the general question.

The Blind.

A few years ago, Dr. Palatiano, a member of the Hellenic Parliament, resident in Corfu, arranged the Greek alphabet for printing, through the medium of Braille's dotted type. He has now obtained a font of this type, and begun the printing of books for the blind in modern Greek. Thus another beacon has been lighted in the chain of illumination which is gradually encircling the world. Modern Greek will, of course, be followed by ancient, and blind Greek students will be able to delight themselves with Homer and Æschylus, and the other great poets of their native country, at first hand. Dr. Palatiano will have that reward which none can take from him—the rich satisfaction of having put the blind of his country in the way of intellectual progress. He will receive their immense gratitude and the honorable mention of generations to come.—Rev. S. S. FORSTER.

A "General Society for the Gratuitous Local Education and Welfare of the Blind" has been started in Jersey (England), under the presidency of Dr. E. Savari d' Odiardi. Its basis is Christian, without distinction of sect or religion. Its object is to educate, write books for, visit, and befriend the blind, and train special teachers for their gratuitous education. The ground of its formation is the want of local teaching, which prevents the blind from receiving an early training. The general society will promote local societies, which will in turn train gratuitously the local teachers. Local societies will be divided into educational and visiting sections, between which all legacies, gifts, etc., will be equally divided. The educational section will have the duty of collecting funds. The duties of visitors are: to look after the welfare of those entrusted to them, read to them, take them to church, see that they are properly cared for, separate them from unsuitable surroundings, and help them in health or sickness. The complete rules may be had of the general secretary of the society, 3 Pierson Terrace, Havre-des-Pas, Jersey.

Hospitals and the Sick.

There are but three free medical dispensaries in Paris.

An asylum for epileptics, with a capacity of fifty beds, has been opened in Rueti, Switzerland, under Dr. Koelle.

A new Children's Hospital is about to be erected at Newcastle, England, through the liberality of Mr. Fleming.

Lord Brownlow having given a site, a new cottage hospital has just been erected at Whitchurch, Salop, which has been liberally endowed by Lord Kenyon.

The plan of taking a small registration fee from out-patients has been introduced at Guy's Hospital, London, and also at the Children's and Women's Hospitals, Birmingham.

H. R. H. Princess Christian has consented to act as patroness of the After Care Association for Poor Female Mental Convalescents, of which Lord Brabazon is the president.—*The Hospital.*

A British hospital, to accommodate thirty patients, is to be erected at Port Said, on half an acre of land granted by the Suez Canal Company. The building, of Baltic fir, was manufactured in England and has been shipped to Egypt.

The Franciscan Sisters now have charge of the branch leprosy hospital in Honolulu, and their advent has changed it from a tumultuous scene of disturbance to one of perfect quiet and repose. These nuns went there from Syracuse, N. Y.

The statue of Sister Dora at Walsall is of Sicilian marble, seven feet and ten inches in height. It represents her dressed as a hospital sister in the act of unrolling a bandage. The statue has been placed on the bridge in the centre of the town where it will be seen by all, whether strangers or residents.—*The Hospital.*

In the German hospitals every bed has its framework for the proper attachment of the ice-cap, which hangs just touching the patient's head, so that he can move without upsetting the cap. In almost every disease where the temperature rises above the normal, the ice-cap, if of proper material and properly applied, is indicated. A nail in the wall or a hook in the ceiling will aid in adjustment.

The *Sanitary Engineer*, for November 13th, contains a description of the new hospital at the house of industry (Deer Island), Boston, accompanied by drawings, showing arrangement of pavilions, plans of floor and ceiling, and section through ward. This building cost $60,000. There are four one-story wards, with space for thirty-four beds in each, allowing about 1,500 cubic feet of space to each patient.

Dr. Scott Stewart left his estate, amounting to about $231,000, for the establishment of a Methodist Hospital in the southern part of the city of Philadelphia, on condition that the Philadelphia Conference shall adopt some definite plan and start the institution before February, 1888. The Conference has decided to raise $100,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings, leaving the legacy intact as the nucleus for an endowment fund.

Before the Paris Foundling Hospital adopted the expedient of placing children in families in the country, its mortality rates averaged 56 per cent. a year; under the new system the death-rate sank to 30 per cent., for the whole time the foundlings were its wards, which enters the school age. The Hospital San Spirito in Rome reports the difference of mortality between the children it retains in asylum and those whom it places with families in the country as 88.78 to 12.80 per centum. This is for abandoned infants.—CHARLES D. KELLOGG.

Dr. Horatio C. Wood recently stated, in a public meeting, that "the Philadelphia Hospital, up to three years ago, was a model of all that is impure, incorrect, and to be avoided. Though it has been vastly improved, through the efforts of two earnest women, it is still unworthy to be called a hospital. It is nothing but a part of the almshouse. It is

in improper buildings, and the pure and impure are mingled indiscriminately together. There is not a bed in which a poor man or woman without influence can feel sure of being cared for in the hour of trouble." At least, he is so reported in the *Ledger*.

Care of Children.

A Jewish orphan asylum is to be built in Cleveland, Ohio, on Woodland Avenue, to cost $150,000.

It is proposed by the Inspector-General of Gaols in Bengal to establish a training-ship on the Hoogly as a Reformatory School for native boys.

The Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, of New Orleans, is erecting a large three-story brick building, to cost $75,000, on St. Charles Avenue, not far from the Exposition Grounds.

At least 10,000 children under fifteen years of age and of both sexes are employed in the city of Chicago at manual labor in factory, mill, and workshop. Many of these are engaged in brutalizing occupations about slaughter and packing houses; others in such unhealthy pursuits as cigar-making, type-making, rubber-goods work, etc.; still others in business dangerous to life and limb; and over one third of the whole number are employed together, boys and girls indiscrimately.

In the New York Foundling Asylum every effort is made to employ wet-nurses for the foundlings, but a considerable number are necessarily bottle-fed. These are placed in a ward which is known among the employés of the asylum as the ward of the "dying babies." Many agents of proprietary foods have been allowed to make trial of their preparations in this ward, but no one has thus far published the result, for it has been uniformly one of failure.—Dr. J. LEWIS SMITH.

It would doubtless surprise many of my readers if I were to state that many infants annually die for want of water—pure drinking water! And still the assertion is true. Let me invite the attention of mothers and nurses to the fact that three fourths of a child's existence for the first twelve months of its life is, or should be, water. Never allow a child to suffer for it. There is no disease in which it should be withheld. Water, plentifully used, will never kill, will always afford comfort, and will many times save life.—Dr. C. A. BRYCE.

There has long been, in Dublin, Ireland, an excellent home for Protestant working boys. It is now proposed to establish a similar home under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. By means of a legacy of the late Mr. Francis Pilsworth, a benevolent merchant of Dublin, suitable freehold premises in Abbey Street have been secured at a cost of over £1,000. It is to accommodate seventy-two boys. A second home is to be called "The Catholic Boys' Boarding-House," in which the inmates will contribute to their maintenance according to their earnings.

Dr. Barnardo, who, in England, has worked so hard for the benefit of destitute children, in connection with his homes, has a little magazine appropriately called *Night and Day*, as typifying the state of the little waifs before and after their reception to his care. In the July number, which we have lately seen, is given the annual report, in which he states that having begun the year with 1,191 boys and girls, he received 1,111 new cases, and that he now shelters 1.565 totally destitute children. This year Dr. Barnardo also opened a new home called "Babies' Castle," in the country, a short distance from Hastings. He claims that his institutions are the largest of their kind in the world. Any child taken into charge is given up by parents or friends, who are presumably incapable of supporting it, and who sign a form giving up all claim for a a certain number of years.—*Sheltering Arms.*

The annual report of the Thornwell Orphanage, at Clinton, South Carolina, shows the expenditures of that institution to have been $4,000 for the year ending September 30th. The number of children supported is not stated; but it is said that "five dollars a month, or sixty dollars a year, will provide food and raiment for an orphan child"; and, again, that "one thousand dollars, invested at seven per cent., will support a child permanently." This orphanage is organized on the cottage plan, in three families—the "Home of Peace," "Faith Cottage," and "the McCormick Home." The house last named was built at a cost of $3,500, which amount was paid by Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, of Chicago, who has signified her purpose also to furnish it. The "Bee-Hive" is devoted to domestic work; the "Seminary" is a large school-house and chapel. All of the buildings are of stone. The capacity of the institution is seventy-five pupils. It is managed by a board of Presbyterian ministers, elders, and deacons.

At a conference of Masters and Matrons of Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Scotland, at Glasgow, the question of emigration was discussed. Many children have been sent to Canada, taking advantage of the organization of Mr. Quarrier and Miss Billborough. But another centre is wanted. The country around Toronto and Ottawa was first thought of, but on inquiry it was found that the district was fully occupied. As many as 1,746 children were shipped into that neighborhood last year by philanthropic societies and individuals. Mr. Quarrier suggested New Brunswick. If he had to begin his work again he would choose Nova Scotia. Mr. Hutcheson, of Perth, had tried Montreal, but found it difficult to get work for children there. The next time they were sent to Manitoba, where they had no difficulty in finding employment at good wages. He had since had a letter from the clergyman who took charge of the children, saying that he would be glad to find situations for 50 girls, and to send money to pay their passage out. No final action was taken by the conference, but a committee was appointed to consider the whole subject and report to a future meeting.

Prisons and Prisoners.

A correspondent of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* writes on "The Abortive Treatment of Felons," but makes no allusion to the defects in our systems of prison discipline.

M. Almquist has been obliged, on account of his health, to retire from the work to which he has devoted so many years of his life, as Director-General of the Prisons of Sweden. Dr. Wisselgren has been appointed his successor.

The Czar has sent to Dr. Guillaume, superintendent of the Swiss penitentiary of Neuchâtel, a diamond ring engraved with the imperial cipher, as a testimonial of his appreciation of his services as secretary of the International Prison Commission. We rejoice in this recognition of our associate and friend in the work, and extend to him our compliments and congratulations.

A good method of punishing the lazy at Hamburg is described in the following paragraph, from Eliot's "Travels in the North of Europe," more than fifty years ago: "I remember to have read in some English work an account of a curious plan adopted here for the punishment of the idle. They are said to be placed in a basket and suspended over the table in the House of Correction, while the rest of the inmates are at dinner, and to be detained in that position, tantalized by the savory fumes, till night; by which time it is presumed that they have acquired sufficient experience to induce them to work the following day.

The cost of the Connecticut Prison Association, for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1886, was $4,406.08. The amount received from the State treasury was $3,096.23. Of 266 prisoners discharged from the Connecticut State Prison, during the period indicated, 239 placed themselves in the care of the agent of the society, Mr. John C. Taylor, besides 4 from jails and 6 discharged before 1885. Of these, 193 were given employment and board while seeking work, (and 191 of them were given tickets to places of employment); 52 were sent home at their own request; 2 were insane and suitably disposed of; while 2 idiotic foreign paupers were returned to Europe. The agent says: "No person discharged from the Connecticut State Prison can truthfully say that *necessity* has compelled him to return to crime."

A good story is told of an interview of Hon. W. H. H. Bingham with one of the State boarders at Windsor. Some of the prisoners were at work lathing the guard-room during a recent official visit of the "Governor," and the latter was inspecting the progress of the work. After contemplating the process for a few minutes, Gov. Bingham remarked: "See here, my man, you are laying those laths too near together. That sort of work will never do." The prisoner calmly laid down his implements, and said: "Governor, I am willing to be turned off and discharged, if my work don't suit. I never applied for this job or the situation; and, if my work is n't satiafactory, I am ready to quit." The offer was not accepted.—*Montpelier* (Vt.) *Journal.*

The Indiana State Prison North, at Michigan City, with an average population of 701 prisoners, earned last year $17,108.93 in excess of the entire cost of maintenance. The per capita cost, including all expenses, was 35⅓ cents per day. Warden Murdock advocates classification of prisoners as an indispensable condition of their reformation; and he deprecates the lack of proper care of discharged convicts. He disposes of the labor question in a single sentence: "Owing to the disturbed condition of labor, I think it advisable to have a change in the system of working convicts." The present system is the contract system, under four contractors; the industries pursued are cooperage, the manufacture of chairs and furniture, of boots and shoes, and of knitted goods.

I once asked a prisoner, an old offender, whose conduct was irreproachable, and to whom I had been referred by a confiding official as a specimen of what wholesome prison discipline can effect in the way of reformation, how he occupied his mind during his leisure hours. He answered promptly and with refreshing frankness: "I review my past life and try to discover what mistakes I have made, so that I may not repeat them when I go out. I was first detected, arrested, and convicted because I got drunk; so I have resolved never again to drink to excess. My next conviction was because I had a confederate, and he gave me away. I have had all I want of partnership. I shall be my own man after this. The third time I trusted my secret to a woman. It is the last time I shall fall into that trap. I have looked over the whole ground carefully, and I think that by sticking to these resolutions, and some others which I have made, I shall not run much risk of being caught and caged again." "But have you never thought," I asked, "that it might be wiser to reform your life altogether?" "Well, no, I cannot say that I have," he replied. "I have obeyed all rules since I came into the prison. What I propose to do when I get out is nobody's business but my own."—Prof. WAYLAND.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Wm. Paul Gerhard has published a pamphlet on "The Prevention of Fire," which is worthy of the attention of superintendents of charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, for whose benefit it appears to have been specially written.

M. Oudart, Director and Inspector-General of Benevolent Institutions

in Belgium, died, August 5th, at the age of sixty-one years. He was officer of the order of Leopold, decorated with the civic cross of the first class, commander of the order of Leopold of Austria, and officer of public instruction of France.

The Humane Society of Washington has voted a gold medal to Capt. David Knode, a boatman on the Chespeake and Ohio canal. The captain has followed the towpath for nineteen years continuously, and during that time has worn out four boats, but has driven the same team of four mules from the day he went into business until now. Three of the animals are now twenty-four years old and one is twenty-seven. They have never missed a trip and never been sick or lame. The team seems good for ten years longer, and the Humane Society thinks the captain entitled to the medal.

I am safe in saying that no man indulges for ten years continuously, even though he was never drunk in all that time, without being physiologically changed for the worse. And if the habit goes on after forty years of age, the change is apt to be faster and more decided. It all depends on the original inherent strength of the brain, how long the downward course takes. Usually some intercurrent disease or tissue degeneration cuts off the man before he has chance of getting old. I have seen such a man simply pass into senile dementia before he was an old man, from mild, respectable alcoholic excess, without any alcoholism or preliminary outburst at all. And I am sure I have seen strong brains in the medical profession, at the bar, and in business, break down from chronic alcoholic excess, without their owners ever having been once drunk.—Dr. T. S. Clouston.

LIST OF PRISONS.

So many applications from various quarters have been made to us for a list of prisons in the United States, that we furnish all the information at present in our possession, though we know it to be incomplete, and it may be in some particulars inaccurate. We earnestly solicit corrections from those able to make them.

Alaska.

United States Jail, Sitka.

Alabama.

State Penitentiary, Wetumpka; R. H. Dawson, Montgomery, Inspector of Convicts.

Arizona.

Territorial Prison, Yuma; F. S. Ingalls, Superintendent.

Arkansas.

State Penitentiary, Little Rock; Zeb Ward, Lessee.
United States Jail, Fort Smith.

California.

State Prison, San Quentin; Paul Shirley, Warden.
State Prison, Folsom; John McComb, Warden.
House of Correction, San Francisco; Ex-Gov. Mackin, Superintendent.

Colorado.

Penitentiary, Cañon City; R. A. Cameron, Warden.

Connecticut.

State Prison, Wethersfield; S. E. Chamberlain, Warden.

Dakota.

Penitentiary, Sioux Falls; In charge of U. S. Marshal.

District of Columbia.

United States Jail, Washington; John S. Crocker, Warden.
Workhouse of the Washington Asylum, Washington; W. H. Stoutenburgh, Superintendent.

Florida.

Penitentiary: In charge of Adjutant-General. No building. Convicts leased to H. M. Wood, Live Oak.

Georgia.

Penitentiary (no building). John R. Towers, Principal Keeper. Convicts all leased out.

Idaho.

Territorial Prison, Boise City; In charge of U. S Marshal.

Illinois.

Penitentiary, Joliet; R. W. McClaughry, Warden.
Southern Penitentiary, Chester; G. M. Mitchell, Warden.
House of Correction, Chicago; Charles E. Felton, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Peoria; V. M. Lincoln, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Quincy; ———, Superintendent.

Indiana.

State Prison, North, Michigan City; James Murdock, Warden.
State Prison, South, Jeffersonville; Andrew J. Howard, Warden.
Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, Indianapolis; Miss Sarah F. Keely, Superintendent.

Iowa.

Penitentiary, Fort Madison; G. W. Crosley, Warden.
Additional Penitentiary, Anamosa; Marquiss Barr, Warden.

Kansas.

Penitentiary, Lansing; W. C. Jones, Warden.
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth; Col. A. P. Blunt, Commandant.

Kentucky.

Penitentiary, Frankfort; C. H. Taylor, Warden.
Penitentiary, Eddyville; (not completed).
Workhouse, Louisville; T. H. Hays, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Lexington; ———, Superintendent.

Louisiana.

Penitentiary, Baton Rouge; John H. Matta, Clerk.

Maine.

State Prison, Thomaston; Gustavus S. Bean, Warden.

Maryland.

Penitentiary, Baltimore; John H. Horn, Warden.
House of Correction, Jessup's Cut; Jesse Moore, Superintendent.

Massachusetts.

State Prison, Charlestown; Col. Russell, Warden.
Reformatory Prison for Women, Sherborn; Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent.
Reformatory, Concord; Gardiner Tufts, Superintendent.
State Workhouse, Bridgewater; H. M. Blackstone, Superintendent.
House of Industry, Deer Island, Boston; John C. Whiton, Supt.
House of Correction, Barnstable; Isaiah C. Inman, Master.
House of Correction, Pittsfield; Hiram B. Wellington, Master.
House of Correction, New Bedford; Charles D. Burt, Master.
House of Correction, Ipswich; Y. G. Hurd, Master.
House of Correction, Lawrence, H. G. Herrick, Master.
House of Correction, Salem; Samuel R. Hathaway, Master.
House of Correction, Greenfield; N. D. Allen, Master.
House of Correction, Springfield; Frank H. King, Master.
House of Correction, Northampton; H. M. Potter, Master.
House of Correction, East Cambridge; John M. Fisk, Master.
House of Correction, Nantucket; S. S. Gibbs, Master.
House of Correction, Dedham; A. B. Endicott, Master.
House of Correction, Plymouth; A. K. Harmon, Master.
House of Correction, South Boston; M. V. Berry, Master.
House of Correction, Worcester; E. J. Russell, Master.
House of Correction, Fitchburg; B. D. Devinnell, Master.

Michigan.

State Prison, Jackson; Hiram F. Hatch, Warden.
House of Correction and Reformatory, Ionia; E. C. Watkins, Warden.
House of Correction, Detroit; Joseph Nicholson, Superintendent.

Minnesota.

State Prison, Stillwater; J. A. Reed, Warden.
Workhouse, St. Paul; John Fitzgerald, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Minneapolis; ———, Superintendent.

Mississippi.

State Prison, Jackson; T. J. McQuiston, Warden.
Workhouse, Vicksburgh; ———, Superintendent.

Missouri.

Penitentiary, Jefferson City; D. W. Marmaduke, Warden.
Branch Penitentiary, (not yet located).
Workhouse, St. Louis; William Kunz, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Kansas City; Thomas Phelan, Superintendent.

Montana.

Penitentiary, Deer Lodge; In charge of U. S. Marshal.

Nebraska.

Penitentiary, Lincoln; C. J. Nobes, Warden.

Nevada.

State Prison, Carson City; Frank Bell, Warden.

New Hampshire.

State Prison, Concord; Frank S. Dodge, Warden.

New Jersey.

State Prison, Trenton; John H. Patterson, Principal Keeper.
Essex County Penitentiary, Caldwell; ———, Keeper.
Hudson County Penitentiary, Snake Hill; ———, Keeper.

New York.

State Prison, Auburn; J. S. Lanehart, Agent and Warden.
State Prison, Dannemora, (Clinton county); Isaiah Fuller, Agent and Warden.
State Prison, Sing Sing; A. A. Brush, Agent and Warden.
Reformatory, Elmira; Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent.
Albany County Penitentiary, Albany; John McEwen, Superintendent.
Erie County Penitentiary, Buffalo; A. N. Stickney, Superintendent.
Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn; John Green, Superintendent.
Monroe County Penitentiary, Rochester; A. McWhorter, Superintendent.
New York County Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island; Louis D. Pilsbury, Superintendent.

Onondaga County Penitentiary, Syracuse ; Irving C. Terry, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, New York. } Stocking.
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island, New York. }

Ohio.

Penitentiary, Columbus ; E. G. Coffin, Warden.
Intermediate Penitentiary, Mansfield ; (not completed).
Workhouse, Cincinnati ; ———, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Cleveland ; W. D. Patterson, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Dayton ; D. C. Taft, Superintendent.
Workhouse, Toledo ; A. H. Sawkins, Superintendent.

Oregon.

Penitentiary, Salem ; ———, Warden.

Pennsylvania.

Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia ; Michael J. Cassidy, Warden.
Western Penitentiary, Allegheny ; Edward S. Wright, Warden.
Allegheny County Workhouse, Hoboken ; Henry Warner, Supt.
House of Correction, Employment and Reformation, Phlladelphia ; Edwin A. Merrick, Superintendent.
Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon ; (not completed).
Allegheny County Prison, Pittsburg ; ———.
Berks County Prison, Reading ; A. M. Wenrich, Warden.
Chester County Prison, West Chester ; ———.
Delaware County Prison, Media ; J. Morgan Baker, Keeper.
Lancaster County Prison, Lancaster ; ———.
Montgomery County Prison, Norristown ; Geo. Schall, Warden.
Northampton County Prison, Easton ; ———.
Northumberland County Prison, Sunbury ; ———.
Philadelphia County Prison, Philadelphia ; H. Perkins, Superintendent.
Schuylkill County Prison, Pottsville ; ———.

Rhode Island.

State Prison, Cranston ; William H. Sherman, Warden.
Workhouse and House of Correction, Providence ; Richmond J. Stone, Deputy Superintendent (under Charles H. Hunt, Superintendent of State Institutions).

South Carolina.

Penitentiary, Columbia ; Thomas J. Lipscomb, Warden.

Tennessee.

Penitentiary, Nashville ; F. S. Harris, Warden.
Workhouse, Nashville ; James M. Hinton, Steward.

Texas.

Col. Thomas J. Goree, Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Huntsville.
Huntsville Penitentiary, Huntsville ; Benjamin E. McCullock, Assistant Superintendent.
Rusk Penitentiary, Rusk ; T. P. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent.

Utah.

Penitentiary, Salt Lake City ; In charge of U. S. Marshal.

Vermont.

State Prison, Windsor ; E. W. Oakes, Superintendent.
House of Correction, Rutland ; George N. Eayres, Superintendent.

Virginia.

Penitentiary, Richmond ; W. W. Moses, Warden.

Washington.

Territorial Prison, Olympia ; ———, Warden.
Penitentiary, McNeill's Island ; In charge of U. S. Marshal.

West Virginia.

Penitentiary, Moundsville ; Thomas J. West, Superintendent.

Wisconsin.

State Prison, Waupun ; George W. Carter, Warden.
House of Correction, Milwaukee ; Bryan Kelly, Inspector.

Wyoming.

Territorial Prison, Laramie City ; In charge of U. S. Marshal.

To the above list we append another, of Juvenile Reformatories.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

California.

City and County Industrial School, San Francisco ; M. A. Smith, Superintendent.

Connecticut.

State Reform School, West Meriden ; George E. Howe, Superintendent.

District of Columbia.

Reform School, Washington.

Illinois.

State Reform School, Pontiac ; Dr. J. D. Scouller, Superintendent.

Indiana.

House of Refuge, Plainfield ; T. J. Charlton, Superintendent.

Iowa.

Industrial School, Boys' Department, Eldora ; B. J. Miles, Superintendent.
Industrial School, Girls' Department, Mitchellville ; L. D. Lewelling, Superintendent.

Kentucky.

House of Refuge, Louisville ; P. Caldwell, Superintendent.

Louisiana.

House of Refuge for Boys, New Orleans ; ———, Superintendent.
House of Refuge for Girls, New Orleans ; ———, Superintendent.

Maine.

State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth ; J. R. Farrington, Superintendent.

Maryland.

House of Refuge, Baltimore ; Robert J. Kirkwood, Superintendent.
Female House of Refuge, Baltimore ; W. K. Bibb, Superintendent.
House of Reformation and Instruction of Colored Children, Cheltenham.
St. Mary's Industrial School, Carroll ; Brother Bernardine, Superintendent.

Massachusetts.

Lyman School for Boys, Westborough ; H. E. Swan, Superintendent.
Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster ; Mrs. L. L. Brackett, Superintendent.
House of Reformation, Deer Island, Boston ; John C. Whiton, Superintendent.
Lawrence Industrial School, Lawrence ; B. R. Risk, Superintendent.
House of Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, Lowell ; ———, Superintendent.
Worcester Truant Reform School, Worcester ; ———, Superintendent.
Plummer Farm School of Reform for Boys on Winter Island, Salem ; Charles A. Johnson, Superintendent.

Michigan.

State Reform School, Lansing ; C. A. Gower, Superintendent.
Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian : Miss Margaret Scott, Superintendent.

Minnesota.

State Reform School, St. Paul ; J. W. Brown, Superintendent.

Missouri.

House of Refuge, St. Louis ; John D. Schaffer, Superintendent.

Nebraska.

State Reform School ; John T. Mallalieu, Superintendent.

New Hampshire.

State Reform School, Manchester ; John C. Ray, Superintendent.

New Jersey.

State Reform School for Boys, Jamesburg ; Ira Otterson, Superintendent.
State Industrial School for Girls, Trenton ; Miss Juliet B. Wilder, Matron.
Newark City Home, Newark ; C. M. Harrison, Superintendent.

New York.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York ; Israel C. Jones, Superintendent.
Western House of Refuge, Rochester ; Levi S. Fulton, Superintendent.
Truant Home of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn ; ———, Superintendent.
Catholic Protectory, West Farms ; Christian Brothers.

Ohio.

Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster ; J. C. Hite, Superintendent.
House of Refuge, Cincinnati ; Henry Oliver, Superintendent.
House of Refuge and Correction, Toledo ; ———, Superintendent.
House of Refuge, Cleveland ; W. D. Patterson, Superintendent.

Pennsylvania.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia ; J. Hood Laverty, General Superintendent. (In two departments : white and colored.)
Reform School, Morganza ; ———, Superintendent.

Rhode Island.

Sockanosset School for Boys, Cranston ; James H. Eastman, Superintendent.
Oaklawn School for Girls, Cranston ; Mrs. R. S. Butterworth, Superintendent.

Vermont.

Reform School, Vergennes ; W. G. Fairbank, Superintendent.

Wisconsin.

Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha ; W. U. Sleep, Superintendent.
Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee ; Mrs. Mary E. R. Cobb, Superintendent.